The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 58 6 —VOL XXXVIII. FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1857. PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd April, at Westbury, Tasmania, Mrs. Greenway, of a daughter.

On the 11th instant, at Balmain, the wife of Mr. Frederick Vale, of a son.

On the 14th instant, at Avon House, Glebe, the wife of Mr. A. M'Arthur, of a son.

On the 14th instant, at her residence, No. 63, Cleveland-street, Redfern, Mrs. John Martin, junior, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th instant, at St. Andrew's Church, by special license, by the Rev. G. King, Mr. E. O. Hassall, of Bundalla, Castlereagh River, to Lucy Maria, daughter of Mr. J. C. Williams, of Sydney.

On the 13th instant, at St. Andrew's Church, George-street, Sydney, by the Rev. George King, Mr. Charles James Goldsmith, of Ramsgate, Kent, to Ann Maria Lawrence, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Lawrence, merchant, Cambridge, England.

On the 15th instant, at St. John's Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. F. Armitage, assisted by the Rev. R. L. King, H. S. Hawkins, Esq., M.A., of the Kings' School, to Jane Ellen, second daughter of F. R. D'Arcy, Surveyor-General's Department.

On the 9th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Redfern, by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Smith, of Kennington, England, to George Newton, of London.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Hugh Darling, Thomas Watson Foster, to Georgiana, fourth daughter of John Joseph Chounding, Esq., George-street.

On the 15th instant, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. M'Lennon, John Henry Maineke, to Catherine, relict of the late Joseph Read, Gosford, Brisbane Water.

On the 16th instant, at St. Michael's Church, by the Rev. Hulton King, B.A., Dr. Charles Muller, of Elizabeth-street, Sydney, to Sarah, relict of Mr. Charles Hill.

DEATHS.

On the 13th instant, at Windsor-street, Richmond, John Oates Somerset, child of the Rev. A. W. Sinclair, aged four weeks.

On the 13th instant, aged 30, Mr. Frederick John Newsham, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On the 16th instant, at his residence, 14, O'Connell-street, Mr. James Bloodsworth, aged 67.

On the 16th instant, at her father's residence, 84, George-street North, the infant daughter of R. W. Moore, aged one year and nine months.

On Thursday, the 16th instant, at 26, Castlereagh-street, Alice Margaret, third daughter of Arthur Martin a'Beckett, Esq., aged eight years and five months.

On the 16th instant, at Victoria-street, Paddington, Ellen Elizabeth, wife of Mr. C. S. Walton, aged 25 years.

On the 16th April, 1857, at his residence, Pitt-street, Mr. John Higgins, aged 38 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE TRIP across the HARBOUR.—Cremorne Gardens, open for Promenade only.—The steamer HUNTRESS will ply from Circular Quay on Sunday, 19th, every hour, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.. Passage Free. Admission to gardens by sixpenny refreshment ticket.

STEAM to BALMAIN and PYRMONT from the foot of Erskine-street. Fares, 3d. S. CROOK.

STEAM TO WATSON'S BAY.—On SUNDAY next, the BLACK SWAN, from Phœnix Wharf, at 2 p.m.; and Woolloomoolloo at 2.30 and 4 p.m., returning at 3 and 5.45.

STEAM to WATSON'S BAY.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from Phœnix Wharf at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; returning at 12.15 and 5.45 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—Daily, from the Phœnix Wharf, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; returning at 12 noon and 5.30 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The favourite steamer BLACK SWAN will leave the Phœnix Wharf on MONDAY MORNING next, at 8 o'clock, returning the same day. She will also make a similar trip on the FRIDAY following.

THE A.S.N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, THIS MORNING, (Friday), at 8.
ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW MORNING (Saturday), at 8.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3.
BOOMERANG, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY, 21st April, at 8 p.m.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, within 48 hours after arrival.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 21st APRIL, at 8 a.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The HUNTER, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street, April 17th.

STEAM TO MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY.—The WILLIAM IV., steamer, will, by special desire, make a further trip previously to being laid up for repairs. She will leave Sydney positively for the last time on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., calling at Ulladulla and Broulee, starting from Merimbula on FRIDAY MORNING, the 1st May.
Phœnix Wharf, April 17th.

FOR LONDON.—The E. and A. R. M. Co.'s splendid auxiliary screw steamship ONEIDA, GEORGE HYDE, commander, will be despatched about the 1st May for Southampton (delivering cargo in London). The accommodations of this vessel cannot be surpassed.
Rates of passage, including well-furnished state room, bedding, and a similar table to that provided in the Royal Mail steamships, will be as follows:—
First Cabin ... £70
Second ditto ... 35
Wines, spirits, ales, and aerated waters to be had on board, at very moderate rates.
An experienced surgeon goes with the vessel.
For rates of freight on wool, &c., apply at the Company's Offices, 1, Margaret-street.
HUGH LARMOUR, manager.
Sydney, April 3rd, 1857.

THE EUROPEAN and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM COMPANY'S chartered steamship SIMLA, of 2240 tons, 630 horse-power, E. COOPER, commander, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched for SUEZ, calling at intermediate ports, on or about MONDAY, 11th of May, at 8 a.m. precisely.
RATES OF PASSAGE, including expense of transit through Egypt, but exclusive of wines, spirits, ales, &c.

SYDNEY TO	Melbourne.	K. G. Sound.	Galle.	Aden.	Alexandria.	Malta.	Southampton.
	£ s.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Single berth in a state-room in poop, or main deck, outside range	9 9	25	70	85	110	115	125
Ditto ditto ditto, inside range, or in centre state-rooms	7 7	20	50	65	85	95	105

Single state-rooms with four berths charged extra.
Children under three years, if not occupying a berth, free (except the cost of transit through Egypt); from three to ten years, half fare if two in a berth—if each occupying a berth, two-thirds fare. European servants, half-fare. Native Indian servants, one-third fare.
The rates of passage include steward's fees, bedding, and linen, together with attendance of experienced male and female servants.—An experienced Surgeon on board of each ship.
First-class passengers will be allowed 3 cwt. of personal baggage, free of freight.
Merchandise cannot be carried under the name of luggage; and parcels for different consignees collected and made up in single packages, addressed to one party for delivery in England, or any of the intermediate ports, for the purpose of evading the payment of freight, will incur the risk of seizure by the Customs' authorities.
The Company will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewellery, precious stones, or metal, unless fully described and value declared.
Arrangements for freight of specie—deliverable at the Bank of England—can be made on application at the Company's Office, No. 1, Margaret-street.
HUGH LARMOUR, manager.
E. and A. R. M. Company's Office, 1, Margaret-street. April 15th, 1857.

STEAM from MELBOURNE to LONDON DIRECT. To sail positively on 29th April.—The Australian Auxiliary Steam Clipper Company's new steam clipper INDOMITABLE, A1 for 13 years, 1160 tons register, 1800 tons burthen, 80-horse power, working up to 320, GEORGE C. NICHOLSON, commander.
This ship will carry a duly qualified surgeon, also a stewardess, and the necessary attendants.
In the saloon every requisite will be provided, with a first-rate table, including beer, wines, and spirits.
The second and third cabins will be supplied according to a liberal dietary scale, and in the second cabin a steward will be provided.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon ... per agreement.
Second Cabin ... £35
Third Cabin ... 25
Steerage ... 20
For further particulars, apply to KIRCHNER, SHARP, and CO., Melbourne; or, KIRCHNER and CO., Sydney.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The well-known favourite schooner SARAH ANN, Captain GOLD, is now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf (foot of Erskine-street), and will be despatched within a few days.
HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The regular trader BONNIE DOON, Captain SHOLL, is now loading for the above place, and will have immediate despatch. Goods intended for Ipswich will be forwarded on, as usual, by the river steamer Breadalbane.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR WIDE BAY, PORT CURTIS, and FITZROY RIVER, (with despatch).—The A1 favourite trader BURNETT, Captain SCAPLEHORN, is fast loading at the Commercial Wharf. Cargo must be sent down at once, as her detention in Sydney is limited to only a few days.
For freight or passage apply to J. FRAZER, Sussex-street; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE, going direct to the Wharf.—The clipper brig CARRYMORE, W. FRANCIS, commander, will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street, or at the Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper brig FORTUNE, Captain VANDERWOOD, will commence loading on the discharge of inward cargo; having half her cargo engaged, shippers may rely upon despatch.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or at the Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The well known favourite brig WANDERER, Captain ROZEA, is now fast loading, at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick and punctual dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—Notice to Passengers and Shippers per MONARCH.—The MONARCH, G. KELLY, commander, having made another quick passage to Melbourne, is expected in a few days, and will meet with the usual despatch.
Fares—Cabin ... £5 0 0
Ditto Steerage ... £2 5 0
Freight, and passengers' luggage, received and stored free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or Flour Company's Wharf.

LIZZIE WEBBER for LAUNCESTON.—The packet-brig LIZZIE WEBBER, JOHN M'KINLAY, commander, unavoidably detained till FRIDAY next, the 24th instant. No goods can be received before the 22nd instant.
For freight, cabin or steerage passage, apply to Captain M'KINLAY; or, HENRY FISHER, Lower George-street. April 17th.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The first-class schooner DESPATCH, 130 tons, Captain CASTLE, is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, and, having all her dead weight and a considerable part of her cargo already engaged, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The first-class clipper brig MOA, 260 tons, Captain THOMPSON, having the greater portion of cargo engaged, will meet with despatch on discharge of inward cargo.
For freight or passage, having superior cabin and steerage accommodation, apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 14, Lower Fort-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The first-class brig GERTRUDE, Captain DUNNING, now loading at Macnamara's Wharf, has all her dead weight, and a large part of her cargo already engaged, and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., Macquarie-place; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO. 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.
WANTED, a Cook and Steward. Apply on board.

SPORTING LASS, Captain CELLUM, for AUCKLAND.—All cargo must be sent down by THIS EVENING, at the Commercial Wharf, and passages taken at once, as the vessel positively clears at the Customs TO-MORROW.
RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The well-known clipper brig DART, Captain JENKINS, is now fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and be despatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NEW PLYMOUTH and WANGANUI.—Now loading, at Flour Wharf, the brig VENTURE, T. FARME, master, will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 18th instant.
For freight or passage apply to R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

FOR VAVOU.—The clipper schooner TICKLER, THOMAS F. MARTIN, will sail on or about 22nd instant.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street; or, to Messrs. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

FOR HONOLULU, calling at TAHITI.—The fine fast sailing Hambro' brig HERO, Captain MULLER, will be ready to receive cargo for the above two ports in a few days. Has good accommodation for passengers.
For particulars apply to HAEGE and PRELL, Circular Quay.

FOR CALLAO.—The very superior and fast-sailing A1 ship CONNECTICUT, 1100 tons register, GEORGE WELSH, commander, will be shortly despatched. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior. Apply to Captain WELSH, on board, Waterview Bay, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The clipper ship NOURMAHAL, L. C. BRAYLEY, commander, is fast loading at the Circular Quay, and will be despatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board, to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

FOR LONDON, with prompt despatch.—The splendid A1 13 years ship GEORGE MARSHALL, 1300 tons, W. HENRY, commander, has now most of her cargo, and will be despatched without delay. Excellent accommodation for passengers.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The well known Aberdeen clipper ship OMAR PASHA, A1, 1100 tons, JOHN THOMSON, commander. Has superior cabin accommodation.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

BLACK BALL LINE of AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—From MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL.—To sail positively the 25th instant, the splendid clipper ship JAMES BAINES, 2560 tons register, M'DONNELL, commander, well known to have made the fastest passages on record.
FARES.
Saloon ... £65 to £70
Second cabin ... 35
Intermediate ... 25
Steerage ... 20
For further particulars apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

SHIP WATERLOO, for LONDON.—Final Notice.—Passengers are requested to be on board not later than SATURDAY next, as the ship will positively proceed to sea on Sunday. SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., agents.

SHIP HORIZONT.—For Freight or Charter, the first-class Hamburg ship Horizont, 470 tons register; will be ready for sea in ten days. Apply to Captain BECKER, on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, 225, George-street.

SHIP MORAYSHIRE.—All accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, not later than FRIDAY next, at noon. SMITH, CAMPBELL and CO., agents.

BARQUE STEINWARDER.—All accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate till FRIDAY NEXT, at NOON. FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS, agents, 22, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the fast-sailing Hambro' barque ALSTER, 336 tons register. Apply to Captain PRENING, on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to KIRCHNER and CO., agents, 1, Wynyard-street.

WATERMAN'S BOAT for SALE, broad beam, sails, &c., complete. MADER'S, George-street.

FOR SALE, the Brig PLUMSTEAD, 193 tons register, new measurement, built at Yarmouth, of English oak, in 1837, and classed 12 years A1. Her masts, spars, and rigging, are all in good order, and she is well-found in stores; copper only about half-worn; she is a very fast vessel; was built for the fish trade; has recently made one voyage to Calcutta and two to Mauritius, and discharged her cargo in good order; has delivered 255 tons sugar. Apply to Captain KENDALL, on board the vessel in the Cove; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf. April 9th.

AMERICAN ship GRAY FEATHER.—Captain Brown and Owners of the above vessel will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents. Sydney, April 16, 1857.

CURRENCY LASS DINING and LUNCHEON ROOMS.—Bill of Fare for THIS DAY—Soups and fish, boiled and roast joints, fowls and sucking-pig, made dishes, &c., served up in the latest English style, by GEORGE WATSON, late of the Liverpool Arms. N.B.—Charges extremely moderate. Open daily from 11 to 4 o'clock.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

T. LEABY, engineer, is requested to call at Mr. BELL'S office, 22, Hunter-street, this day.

EDMUND BULFORD, native of Dinam, is requested to communicate with his Brother, JOHN BULFORD, master of ship Glencairn, now at Melbourne, or to care of WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf, Sydney.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Production of Verdi's grand Opera of ERNANI, on SATURDAY EVENING next, with great splendour. Donna Elvira, Madame Carandini; Ernani, Monsieur Laglaise; Don Carlos, Monsieur Emile Coulon; Don Ruy Gomez, Mr. F. Howson. The orchestra will be considerably augmented, and the whole of the dresses, decorations, properties, scenery, &c., entirely new. Musical conductor, M. Lavenu.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—The grand Opera of ERNANI, on SATURDAY next. An early application for boxes and seats, is necessary. Box Office open from 11 o'clock to 3, at the colonnade of the dress circle. F. Howson, lessee and manager.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—The splendid Opera of LA FAVOURITE is in preparation and will shortly be produced, in which Madame CAILLY will appear.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Under the patronage of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.—Benefit of Mr. G. H. ROGERS.—Last night of the Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. R. Heir.—THIS EVENING, Friday, April 17th, AS YOU LIKE IT. Jacques, Mr. Edwards; Orlando, Mr. Robert Heir; Adam, Mr. G. H. Rogers; Rosalind, Mrs. Robert Heir. To conclude with the Travestie of MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. G. H. Rogers. In preparation, THE LOST SHIP; or, The Man O'War's Man and the Privateer. Acting manager, Mr. J. Crosby. Stage manager, Mr. Robert Heir.

THE LIVERPOOL RACE BALL is postponed till FRIDAY, the 17th instant. A special train will leave Sydney at half-past seven p.m., returning at half-past 2 a.m. on the 18th. By order of the committee, J. H. ATKINSON. Sydney, April 15th.

ORANG OTANG or Wild Man of the Woods, Boa Constrictor, &c., exhibited daily at 30, Hunter-st.

THE PARKER BANQUET.—The Banquet to be given to the Honorable HENRY WATSON PARKER, at Williams' Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, will commence at half-past 7 p.m. JOHN LACKEY, hon. sec.

A TEETOTAL MEETING will be held at the School of Arts, on SATURDAY Evening next, April 18, 1857, in connection with the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, &c. Dr. GREY in the chair. The meeting will be addressed by the Revs. J. Hosking and George Lees, and by Messrs. Howitt, Pidgeon, and Buckingham. Chair to be taken at half-past 7 o'clock. WM. DAVIS, secretary. Committee Room, 100, Pitt-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY.—Established 1st October, 1856, pursuant to Acts of Council 7 Vic. No. 10., 11 Vic. No. 10, 53, and 17 Vic. No. 26.
TRUSTEES.
Messrs. G. Wigram Allen, Samuel Hebblewhite, Alexander Macarthur.
DIRECTORS.
Messrs. George Thorne, Randolph Nott, William Speer.
SECRETARY.
Mr. J. R. Treeve. Offices, 231, George-street.
This Society is established for the purpose of enabling its members to purchase freehold or leasehold property, or to pay off mortgages, the loan being repaid by easy monthly instalments; and to provide for those not requiring loans an opportunity for the investment, at interest, of small savings, which will imperceptibly increase to a useful sum.
Intending shareholders are informed that, in consequence of the number of shares now issued, the entrance fee has been raised to seven shillings and sixpence per share, and will progressively be increased with the number of shareholders. Shares, and every information as to the repayment of loans from this Society, may be obtained of the Secretary, daily, between the hours of 10 and 4.
The Seventh Monthly Meeting for payment of subscriptions will be held THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.
April 17th, 1857.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April instant, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made, and to consider and decide upon such other matters as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 2nd April, 1857.

COOK'S RIVER and GEORGE'S RIVER ROAD.—A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Parish of Petersham and Parish of St. George will be held at Mr. BRENNAN'S, Union Inn, Cook's River, on MONDAY next, the 20th April, at 3 o'clock p.m., to take into consideration the petition to his Excellency the Governor-General for a repeal of the Parish Road Act, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting with respect to the present trustees of the Cook's River Road.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the eleventh Half-yearly General Meeting of the proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held in the Company's Office, Exchange-corner, Bridge-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended the 31st ultimo, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st April, 1857.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The Encænia, or Annual Commemoration will take place on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at half-past 11 a.m., on which occasion the degree of B.A. will be conferred on those gentlemen who passed the preliminary examination in December last. H. KENNEDY, registrar.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DISCUSSION CLASS.—Question for THIS EVENING—"Is Man the Creature of Circumstances?"

MISS HARRIS' Pupils will re-commence their studies after the Easter recess, on MONDAY, 20th instant, 2, Smith's-buildings, Palmer-street, near Liverpool-street.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the Stock and Station, known as Rosewood, in the vicinity of Ipswich, Moreton Bay, as advertised by Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. in the MORETON BAY COURIER of the 4th instant. I have a primary mortgage on the station and stock. JAMES MARK.

NOTICE.—£1 Reward.—Absconded from his parents at Elizabeth-terrace, Parramatta, JAMES KELL, aged fourteen years; had on when he left a black Californian hat, a shooting jacket, small dark and green stripe, a blue flowered tweed waistcoat, a pair of black and white checked trowsers, shepherd tartan; complexion, light hair, and slightly flecked on face, blue eyes, rather slightly made. If any person is found harbouring after this notice they will be prosecuted according to law. JOHN COWAN KELL. Enquire Phœnix Wharf, Sydney.

£2 REWARD.—Lost, a White Poodle Dog. The above reward will be paid to any person bringing the dog to No. 29, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. Any person detaining same after this notice will be prosecuted.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Petersham, on the 30th of March, a Dark Brown Mare, JC near shoulder, hind fetlocks white, star on forehead. £3 if strayed, last seen in Liverpool Road. A. BURNHAM, baker, Petersham.

£3 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed (from Waverley), a Chesnut Pony Gelding, branded S on the near shoulder, has white hind feet, and white on the forehead. £1 will be paid for information where the said pony is, if strayed, and £3, if stolen, on prosecution of the thief, by JOHN J. JOINER, 200, George-street, Sydney.

I HEREBY caution the public against giving credit to my wife, ROSE BREWER, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract. JOHN BREWER.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that I will not be answerable for any debts contracted without my written authority. S. WHITING.

NOTICE.—The undersigned being about to leave the colony in the early part of May, requests that all Cheques drawn by him, or on his account, be presented immediately for payment. WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, Wetheron, Gayndah. March 20th.

IN THE ESTATE of J. S. SCOTT, late of Lower George-street, ship chandler. Notice.—All accounts due to this estate must be paid to the undersigned on or before the 30th April instant, or they will be handed over to a solicitor for recovery. JOHN CAMPBELL, Campbell's Wharf; JAMES E. GRAHAM, 3, Pitt-street, trustees.

THIS is to give Notice that I will not be responsible for any debts my Wife, MARGARET NASH, may contract after this date. April 17th, 1857. GEORGE NASH, Balmain.

NEWTOWN LOAN OFFICE.—Money Lent on portable property, from 1s. to £500. R. APPLETON.

SYDNEY CORPORATION.—City of Sydney to wit.
Town Hall, Sydney, 14th April, 1857.
ELECTION OF AUDITORS, by the Electors in the whole of the wards collectively.
Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the 35th clause of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, the following list of the names and residences of all citizens nominated as candidates for election as Auditors, by the whole of the wards collectively, at the forthcoming election, on the 17th instant—together with the names and residences of their proposers respectively,—is herewith published for general information.
By order of the Returning Officer.
WM. C. UHR, secretary.

RICHARD JONES, M.P., Stanley-street; nominated by Jeremiah Donovan, Woolloomooloo-street, and William Fairfax, William-street
FRANCIS M'MAHON, George-street; nominated by Denis Solomons, Hunter-street, and George O'Brien, Forbes-street.
JOSEPH GEORGE RAPHAEL, George-street; nominated by Barnett Aaron Phillips, Pitt-street, and Lewis Solomons, of Hunter-street.
ROBERT BUYERS, Bourke-street; nominated by R. T. Carter, William-street, and John Robinson, Stanley-street.
By order of the Returning Officer.
WM. C. UHR, secretary.

City of Sydney to wit.
ELECTION of AUDITORS.—Notice to Voters in Cook and Fitz Roy, Phillip and Denison Wards.—Voters are hereby informed that, in voting for Auditors in these Wards, they can only record their votes once, in conformity with the form of Declaration annexed hereto.
By order of the Returning Officer,
WM. C. UHR, Secretary.
Town Hall, Sydney, 15th April, 1857.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS.
VOTER'S DECLARATION.
No.——
I ———, do hereby solemnly declare that I am the person named in the Electoral Roll for the Electoral District of Sydney, now in force for ——— Ward, my name being numbered therein as in the margin hereto, and that I have not already voted at this Election, in this OR ANY OTHER WARD. And I further solemnly declare that I am a Rate-payer in the said Ward, and that no part of any City Rate due by me is in arrear.
Published by order of the Returning Officer,
WM. C. UHR, Secretary.
Town Hall, Sydney, 15th April, 1857

City of Sydney to wit.
ELECTION of AUDITORS.—Notice to Voters at Election of Auditors.—All Voters will, upon coming to record their votes, be furnished by the Presiding Officer with a Form of Declaration, according to that annexed to the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, marked F, and having signed the same in the presence of the said Officer, or his deputy, will receive the Ballot Paper, which he will carry into the Ballot-room, and there strike out all names except those of the two candidates for whom he votes.
The Ballot Paper is not to be signed.
By order of the Returning Officer,
WM. C. UHR, Secretary.
Town Hall, Sydney, 15th April, 1857.

City of Sydney to wit.
ELECTION OF AUDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that, the nominators of Mr. Byers having mistaken the christian name of that gentleman, the citizens of Sydney will please to observe that the notification should have been, and is now amended, as follows:—
ROBERT BYERS, accountant, of Bourke-street; nominated by R. T. Carter, William-street, and John Robinson, Stanley-street.
By order of the Returning Officer,
WILLIAM C. UHR, Secretary.
Town Hall, Sydney, 15th April, 1857.

City of Sydney to wit.
ELECTION OF AUDITORS.—NOTICE TO SCRUTINEERS.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the 22nd clause of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, candidates nominated for election may appoint one scrutineer at the election; and every such scrutineer must, before acting, make and subscribe, in the presence of the presiding officer of the ward, a declaration in the form of the schedule annexed to the aforesaid Act, marked D.
By order of the Returning Officer,
WILLIAM C. UHR, Secretary.
Town Hall, Sydney, 15th April, 1857.

City of Sydney to wit.
ELECTION of AUDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that the following Aldermen will act as presiding officers at the polling places in the various wards as hereunder specified, viz.:—
COOK WARD—Mr. Cane's school, Stanley-street, Alderman Murphy
FITZ ROY WARD—Court House, Darlinghurst, Alderman Smithers
PHILLIP WARD—Mr. Smith's Registry Office, Campbell-street, Alderman Oatley
DENISON WARD—A newly-built house in Sussex-street, near Goulburn-street, Alderman Neale
BRISBANE WARD—Central Police Office, Alderman O'Dowd
GIPPS WARD—A house No. 20, Upper Fort-street, nearly opposite the Flagstaff, occupied by Mr. T. M'Mahon, Alderman Hogan
MACQUARIE WARD—Mr. Brady's new hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, Alderman Moses
BOURKE WARD—The Town Hall, King-street, the Mayor.
By order of the Returning Officer,
WILLIAM C. UHR, Secretary.
Town Hall, King-street, 15th April, 1857.

City of Sydney, to wit.
ELECTION OF AUDITORS.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the 35th clause of the Sydney Incorporation Act of 1857, the election of Auditors will commence at 9 o'clock a.m. on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, and will finally close at 4 p.m. of the same day. By order of the Returning Officer,
WILLIAM C. UHR, Secretary.
Town Hall, Sydney, 15th April, 1857.

City of Sydney to wit.
ELECTION of AUDITORS.—Notice to Scrutineers.—In accordance with the 36th Clause of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, the Returning-Officer will hold the scrutiny, and determine the final result of the election held on the 17th instant, on the following day, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at the Town Hall, King-street, at 7 o'clock a.m., at which place and hour those Scrutineers who may wish to be present thereat will give their attendance.
By order of the Returning-Officer,
W. C. UHR, Secretary.
Town Hall, Sydney, 16th April, 1857.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS.—Will the Working Classes disfranchise themselves by not using their Votes to all true men? Record your votes THIS DAY.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS.—Electors competent to vote record your votes at the different polling places THIS DAY (Friday). Use your franchise!

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of BRISBANE WARD.—Gentlemen,—I feel grateful to you in placing me in that confidential situation you have done in electing me as one of your aldermen, and I hope you will never have cause to regret. If my health will permit, it is my intention to devote the most of my time for the welfare of the city in general, particularly the ward by which citizens I have been elected.
I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant, &c., &c.,
WILLIAM NORTHWOOD.
Baltic Wharf, City of Sydney.

TO THE ELECTORS of BOURKE WARD.—GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you for the honour conferred in returning me as one of your aldermen to serve in the new Municipal Council.
I beg to assure you that my best exertions shall be devoted to the duties appertaining to the office.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
MOSES MOSES.
Bridge-street, 14th April, 1857.

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF H. W. HAMILTON.—For SALE, by tender, all those eligible Business Premises at Newcastle, with the Iron Store and Lands, situate upon the Lake Macquarie Road, lately under the management of Mr. J. S. Johnson, but now in the possession of the official assignee of Mr. H. W. Hamilton's estate.
This is an opening under very favourable circumstances, to purchase a property with a connection already formed. Tenders in writing will be received until MONDAY, the 27th instant, addressed to the undersigned. Terms—part cash, the residue by approved endorsed bills, as may be agreed upon to suit the purchaser, which will be required to be inserted in the tenders.
Every information may be obtained, and the inventory of the stock seen upon application. It will be at the option of the advertiser to accept or decline any offer made.
J. P. MACKENZIE, Official Assignee in the estate of H. W. Hamilton, 41, Elizabeth-street,

BERLIN BAZAAR, 82, Hunter-street.—Just opened, a fresh assortment of Berlin wool, paper patterns, silk, stamped patterns on canvas and cloth, cord, and tassels, &c. WILLIAM LEIPOLD.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS can have fresh supply of Books at THOMAS PALMER'S, 17, Bridge-street.

OSMOND'S HOTEL (late Perrier's Club), Pitt-street. TO-DAY'S Bill of Fare for Luncheon—
SOUPS—Mulligatawny, Julienne
FISH—Turbot à la creme, salmon au gratin
JOINTS—Roast beef, mutton; fowls and pickled pork
ENTREES—Mutton cutlets à l'Italienne
Porter House steaks à la Américaine
Sheep's trotters à la tartare
Santé of chicken à la chipolata
Salmi of duck and mushrooms
Curry of tripe à l'Indienne
Oxtail à la Flamande.
VEGETABLES—Peas, beans, potatoes
PASTRY—Tartlets, cheesecakes, apple puffs.
2s. 6d. per head.
☞ Table d'Hote, comprising EVERY DELICACY, dessert and coffee included, at 3s. 6d. per head, every evening at half-past 6 o'clock.

I HEREBY REPORT to my Friends and Relations and the People in general in New South Wales.—I have received a letter from my husband, James Tung, dated the 3rd March, 1857, from Dubbo, under a very improper and ridiculous address; to prevent for the future that any letter addressed to me from my husband, James Tung, that I will not receive from any person under any other direction, unless to me, Mrs. ABYGAIL TUNG, Merriwa.
In the above-mentioned letter he told me that when he left me four years ago in Merriwa he has put a watch over my conduct, but as he told me he did so, it causes me to caution the people in general for him.
I here live and hold my property in Gammon Plains, Merriwa, this four years, since James Tung deserted me.
I also say that I now live independent of James Tung, my husband, or of all the people of Merriwa, or in any part of New South Wales, in anything but what is honest and industrious. And also James Tung, my husband, has denied my married name in his letter, Mrs. Abygail Tung, and calls me Abby Bran; my proper name by my father is Abygail Brann.
P.S.—The same James Tung has been constable in the police force at the Orange, also in the Gold Escort at Sydney, and at the present time at Dubbo; formerly sheep overseer on Gammon Plains, Merriwa.
MRS. ABYGAIL TUNG, daughter of Henry Brann, from Ireland, County of Clare, parish of Ogonollo; immigrated to Sydney in 1840, and married 1839 to James Tung.
Merriwa, 2nd April, 1857.

AT "LA VILLE DE PARIS," 195, George-street, Opening of new goods for the winter season.
Checked and striped glacé silks, new goods
Ex Omar Pasha, choice colours in silks, checks and stripes
Checked glacé silks, 47s. 6d. for 14 yards
Plain French delaines, 1s. a yard, all pure wool
German merinoes, wide width, 1s. 11d. a yard
Real French merinoes, all pure wool, 2s. 11d. a yard
Coburg cloths, all colours, 7s. 6d. the full dress
Opera cloaks, new goods, 25s. each.
At "La Ville de Paris," 195, George-street.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, Eye Glasses, Opera, Race Glasses, and optics generally. MOSS, 38, Hunter-st.

A GENTLEMAN of retired habits is desirous of meeting with a Married Gentleman, who will join him in taking a house, pleasantly situated in the neighbourhood of Darlinghurst. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

A LADY who is an experienced Governess wishes to form an afternoon, evening, or occasional engagement. A class of four or six would be attended on moderate terms. Address L. D., care of Mrs. MAY, 34, Hunter-street.

A RESPECTABLE Young Woman, who is a good Dressmaker, wishes for a Situation in a gentleman's family, as Lady's Maid and Needlewoman. Direct to M. A. S., HERALD Office.

A WELL-QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN, of long and very great experience, is desirous to have the charge of a ship home. Apply to R. A. HUNT, Esq., General Post Office.

A LADY is desirous of an engagement as Governess, &c., in a widower's family. A. M., Post Office, West Maitland.

BILLIARD TABLE.—Wanted to Purchase, a good second-hand Billiard Table. Apply by letter, N. S. S., Emu Inn, Bathurst and George streets.

COOK.—Wanted immediately, for a family at Darling Point, a thorough good Cook, capable of making light pastry and bread, and be able to milk a cow. Apply at M'MAHON'S Brush Shop, George-street, one door from King-street. April 16.

GARDENER WANTED. Apply to H. B. BRADLEY, The Terraces, Glenmore Road.

LAUNDRESS wanted; liberal wages for a good and respectable laundress. Apply to Mrs ARTHUR HODGSON, 24, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

MEDICAL.—A Surgeon, who has been practising in the colony for the last four years, is desirous of entering into Partnership with a gentleman of the same profession practising in Sydney. The highest testimonials can be produced, and the most satisfactory references given. Address J. M., Post Office, Sydney.

QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINE.—Wanted to Purchase, a Chilian Quartz-crushing Machine, with four rollers, each three tons, together with ten-horse Engine and Boiler complete. BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place.

SHOEMAKER WANTED. A good workman will meet with constant employment and liberal wages, on application to Q. SHOLL, shoemaker, Camden.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted an experienced Hand, also two Juniors. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-st.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted a First hand Milliner. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good Counter Hand. Apply to HANKS and LLOYD.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, two Assistants. GEORGE MOORE and CO., 89, and 91, Pitt-street.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted a good Hand, for a Country Store. Apply, between 10 and 11 o'clock, to COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, 62, King-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted a thoroughly competent Cutter. R. LEWORTHY, 176, George-street

TWO STOUT young Men, fit for any kind of country work, assist at boiling cattle and making themselves useful. Also a Rough Carpenter and a Groom; the latter well qualified to take charge of horses, entires or others, and who can produce testimonials of good character, of colonial service for at least three years. Wages in such case immaterial. Apply Royal Hotel, 9 o'clock, Saturday and Monday.

TO SURGEONS, Chemists, and Druggists.—Wanted, by a Young Man, a situation as Assistant. Address B. W. J., HERALD Office.

THE COMPLETE FAILURE of the plans by the Engineer for the piling and carrying the great water mains across Mr. Lord's Swamp at Botany, having taken place, and the old piles which have been driven are to be taken out and replaced by double, or nearly treble the original sizes and lengths, so as to have footing on rock in place of quick sand, as shown by the plans before mentioned, and which are signed by the City Engineer. Additional quantity of workmen are required; men who have been acquainted with such will find employment by applying to JOSEPH EDWARDS, the contractor, at Botany. April 16th, 1857.

WANTED, for the Church of England School at Maryborough, Wide Bay and Burnett District, a respectable Married Couple, experienced in teaching, as Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress. Minimum salary, £150 per annum. Applications, in the separate handwriting of both parties, to be made to the Rev. T. L. DODD, Oak Cottage, Surry Hills. Applications must state address, and include the usual particulars; and also enclose approved testimonials of character, &c., which testimonials will be duly returned. A preference will be given to applicants able to teach vocal music. Applications received until TUESDAY, 21st instant.

WANTED, a Young Lady for the Drapery Counter. Apply at 459, George-street South.

WANTED, by a Single Gentleman, an airy and large Bedroom, in the neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo, Surry Hills, or Paddington. Partial board required. Address A. B. C., Messrs. Sands and Kenny, George-street.

WANTED, in or about Waverley or Paddington, a House containing six rooms; servants' room, kitchen, coach-house, and stable, with water. Address B., care of OLIVER STAINES, agent, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable General Servant; one that can do plain cooking. Apply at University Hotel, corner Glebe Road.

WANTED, a Young Woman, as Nursemaid. Apply at Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED to RENT, a House of four or five rooms and kitchen, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Post Office. Locality must be highly respectable. Particulars to be sent to V. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. T. MOORE, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, a steady man as Porter. Apply, 496, George-street, opposite Haymarket. TRICKETT and DOUGLASS.

WANTED, a Female Servant for the country. Apply at Mr. LEACY'S, Woolpack, Haymarket.

WANTED, an active Youth. Apply to T. O'NEILL, 484, George-street, opposite Haymarket.

WANTED, from 1500 to 2000 Head of Cattle; also 25 to 30 quiet Mares; to be delivered in the Northern district. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM ARCHER, care of Messrs. WILLIAM WALKER and CO.

WANTED, Two Two-horse Teams, for carting stone. Apply at FAIRBOURN'S Inn, Paddington

WANTED to SELL, a respectable snug Butchering Business, one mile from town. X, Post Office, Newtown.

WANTED, a Baker, for the Country. None need apply but those who thoroughly understand their business, and are of strictly sober habits. Apply at the Golden Fleece, Brickfield-hill, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant.

WANTED to Purchase, Books, Clothing, Linen, good Guns, Plate, Instruments, and miscellaneous property of every description. R. M. LINDSAY, 17, Elizabeth-street North. N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residence.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as Cook and Laundress. Good character required. Apply to Mrs FAIRFAX, North-[illegible]race, Macquarie-street.

WANTED to Purchase, a Large Marquee. Apply to J. H. ATKINSON, Esq., Circular Quay.

WANTED, in a family, a respectable Woman as Cook; good references as to character required. For address, apply at the HERALD Office.

WANTED, a steady Man and Wife; the one to cook and make herself generally useful; the other must be accustomed to horses, and willing to go at any thing. A good place and liberal wages to an industrious couple. Apply to JOHN GOOD, Corn-stalk Inn, Parramatta.

WANTED, a Governess, in a Protestant family in the Hunter River District, capable of imparting a sound English education. Respectable references given and required. Apply, stating terms, &c., to W. M., Post Office, Sydney, to 20th instant.

WANTED, a Single Man as Tutor to a family of eight children; must be qualified to impart a sound English education; of steady habits—age immaterial. Salary, £45 (forty-five pounds) per annum. Will be treated in every respect as a member of the family. Will also be required to take charge of the Post office on the premises, one mail per week. Coach hire paid. Address, DANIEL HANCOCK, Murringo, via Burrowa.

WANTED, a first-rate Saddle Hand. Constant employment, and the highest wages given. Apply to Mr. P. STEER, at the Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, Four Bricklayers and Two Labourers. Apply Railroad Inn, Chippendale.

WANTED, a smart active Youth as Cashier, and to make himself otherways useful. A good reference required. Apply to J. W. HANCOCK, 409, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

WANTED, Carriers to Yass. GARLAND and BINGHAM, New Hunter River Company's Wharf.

WANTED, a respectable Female, as Cook for a gentleman's family in the country. Apply to Mrs. EDWARDS, No. 6, Bank-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, an Apprentice, on favourable terms, for the Lamp and Tinware Business. Apply 25, King-street East.

WANTED, Teams for Gundagai and Tumut. Apply JAMES THOMPSON, 116, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Labour Man. Apply L. SACLIER, 53, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Lady's Horse and a Town Cob, both well trained, accustomed to town, gentle, and not addicted to shying. Answers to be addressed to S. T., at the HERALD Office, stating the price required by the seller, and where the horses may be seen.

WANTED, a Groom who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply Mrs. LAZARUS, 216, George-street.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Mrs. CORNEY, 19, Gloucester-terrace.

WANTED, a thorough competent Servant. Apply to J. WALTON, 146, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED by a Young Man, a Situation as Collector, either in town or country, or any other confidential appointment; can be highly recommended. Apply by letter to J. G., Mr. Glue, 48, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a single man, a Situation as Gardener. Apply J. M., Post Office, Newtown.

WANTED, a Boy, accustomed to deliver meat. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a situation for an English Girl, between 16 and 17, in a respectable family, to make herself generally useful. Address A. G., Post Office, Paddington.

WANTED, by an English Person, a Situation as Housekeeper and Needlewoman. HAIGH and ASHLIN, 2, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Limeburner and a Carter. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

WANTED, a competent Governess. Apply No 2, Burdekin terrace.

WANTED, a Governess to reside in a family near Moreton Bay, competent to instruct in French and Music, and other branches of education. Apply to Mrs. BARKER, 7, Crown-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, in a wine and spirit store, a Junior Clerk. Apply, with reference, Box 137.

WANTED, for the Country, a respectable Lad as Stockman. Apply 25, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, for the WILLIAMS, steamer, a Lad, from 14 to 16. Apply on board, on SATURDAY, 18th instant, H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

WANTED, a Family, with one or two Sons, for a Sheep Station. Apply to Mr. BROUGHTON, 37, Pitt-street.

WANTED, two respectable steady Women, one as Parlour and House Maid, the other as Laundress. Apply at Montague House, 2, Church-hill.

WANTED, to Rent or Purchase, a respectable Public-house in Sydney; one doing a good bar trade preferred. Any person having the same to dispose of, by addressing to No. 5, Post Office, West Maitland, stating every particular, will be immediately attended to.

WANTED, a situation as Clerk and Bookkeeper by double entry; four years' colonial experience. Address H. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an active Lad. Enquire at ISAAC MOSS, 521, Brickfield Hill.

WANTED, a good Female General Servant. G. D. HARRISON, bookseller, 569, George-street South.

WANTED, a good General Servant (English or Scotch). References required. Apply between the hours of 12 and 2, at Mrs. YEOMAN'S, Lyceum-place, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED to PURCHASE, White Clover, Rye Grass, Canary and Linseed Seeds. W. PRITCHARD, Union Wharf.

WANTED, by a professed English Cook, a situation in a Boarding House, or Hotel; wages from 25s. to 30s. per week; good references. Apply at Mrs. CAPP'S Registry Office, 15, King-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply at the Currency Lass, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

WANTED, a Nurse Maid. Apply to Mrs. MOORE, at Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Miller for the country. Inquire of Mr. SLY, No. 165, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Young Woman to attend upon three young children; it will be requisite for her to be a good needlewoman, and must have a good character from her last place. Apply at side door, A. MOSES and SON, Bridge-street.

WANTED, Four Pairs Boxing Gloves. Apply to Box 157, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a Cottage of 4 rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room; also, a similar detached Cottage with verandah and stable. Rent of each not to exceed £120 per annum. Address Mr. DOUGLAS, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an active Youth, as Cashier, who has some knowledge of the drapery. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, 291 and 293, George-street.

WANTED, a good Coach Painter, at PARFITT'S, Long Acre Coach Manufactory, York-street, Sydney.

WANTED, an English Servant of all work. Enquire at Our Lyceum Hotel, York-street, THIS MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock.

WANTED to Purchase an "Entire Horse," well bred, with plenty of bone and strength. Particulars as to pedigree and price to be sent to the undersigned. ARTHUR HODGSON, A. A. CO.'s office, 152, George-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant, who can wash and iron. 8, Premier-terrace, William-street.

WANTED TO RENT, a neat Cottage of three or four rooms, within an easy distance of the Post Office. Terms must be moderate. Address J. and M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Several First Hand Mantle and Dress Makers. 43, Pitt-street—Maison Française.

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TRIAL OF THE MURDERER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

(From the Liverpool Daily Post, 20th January.)

The trial of the murderer of the Archbishop of Paris, which took place on Saturday, occasioned much more excitement in the public mind than any event that has occurred at the Palais de Justice for very many years. The number of applications made to the President Delangle for admission to the court was almost fabulous, and the greater part of them were necessarily refused. But, from an early hour in the morning, groups of people, who had not the least expectation of getting in, assembled in the environs of the court, and remained throughout the day in the flower-market, on the bridges, and on the quays, in the hope of hearing, from time to time, some report of what was going on. A very strong force of Sergeants de Ville guarded every avenue to the Palace, and the public were not allowed even to pass the front gates, or to enter the Salle des Pas Perdus, so great was the fear that there should be too great a pressure at the doors of the Criminal Court. At nine o'clock persons provided with tickets were admitted, and more than an hour before the proceedings commenced the court was entirely full in every part.

The bench was as crowded as it could well be with the judges of the different courts. By an exceptional measure, perhaps without precedent, chairs were placed round the table on the floor in front of the judges, and around this table were seated several personages of distinction, including the Turkish Ambassador, the Marquis de Larochejaquelin, and Prince Lucien Murat. A great many ladies were placed in the body of the Court. Upwards of 20 spectators sat on the criminal bench, and the journalists' box, which is generally not overcrowded, was invaded by privileged visitors. Not more than forty or fifty barristers in their robes were able to obtain admittance. On the table, in front of the presiding judge, were placed, in accordance with established usage, those appalling things called the *pièces de conviction*, the material evidences of the crime. There was the murderous knife, the blade yet bloody in more than half its length; and there were the sacerdotal garments of the victim, the stole, the surplice, the gown, all pierced and bloody. The poniard, about a foot long, as has been said, is a most terrible weapon, and a peculiarity in its manufacture is that at the back of the blade, near the point, there is a concavity resembling the hollow part of the end of a pen, made, it is said, in order to facilitate the flowing of the blood.

At twenty minutes past ten the prisoner was brought into court. He is a young man of middle height, fair complexion, high forehead, and regular and expressive features. His face, long, thin, and pale, is extremely intellectual, and in no wise indicative of ferocity. He was dressed entirely in black, in the costume which priests generally wear in the streets. He advanced to the bar without the least appearance of either trepidation or bravado. He had a bundle of papers in his hand, and on taking his seat between two gendarmes, he leant forward with the greatest calmness to whisper a word to his advocate (officially appointed), M. Nogent Saint Laurens.

At half-past ten, M. le Premier President Delangle took his seat on the bench, having on his right M. Bonnoit de Salignac, the President in rotation of the Assize Court for the month of January, and on his left another assistant judge. That the First President of the Imperial Court should have been called upon to supersede the regular presiding judge at a criminal trial is a very exceptional circumstance. It was forseen that Verger, who appears to be man of indomitable resolution, would do his utmost, under the pretext of defending himself, to make an attack upon the dogma of the Immaculate Conception and other superstitions, which he says have corrupted the Catholic Church. M. Delangle was selected as the judge best qualified by his abilities, known firmness, and experience as a criminal lawyer, to repress any such attempts, while at the same time leaving to the accused full legal latitude in the conduct of his defence. It will be seen in the sequel that the task imposed upon the President was one of no ordinary difficulty.

The proceedings were opened by the usual questions being put to the prisoner by the President, demanding his age, name, and profession. To these he answered that his name was Jean Louis Verger, that he was thirty years of age, and a priest. To further formal questions, he said that he was born at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and that his last residence was at the house of his brother, No. 56, Rue de Seine, Faubourg St. Germain.

The President then asked the prisoner to listen attentively to the indictment (*acte d'accusation*) which was about to be read.

This document, which set forth with greater succinctness than usual the very simple facts of the murder, was then read by the registrar. It was remarked that one paragraph distinctly repudiated the supposition of the prisoner being insane. Verger listened with the utmost calmness and great apparent attention to the *acte d'accusation*, with which however, he was already well acquainted, since a copy had been served upon him in prison, and he had even made some alterations in passages to which he objected. After the reading of the indictment, the names of the witnesses subpœnaed were called over. They were 21 in number, of whom three were summoned on behalf of the prisoner. All preliminary forms having been thus complied with, the President was about, according to French practice, to interrogate the prisoner touching the circumstances of the crime, but on his commencing with the usual order, "Prisoner stand up,"

Verger, in a calm tone, and with as cool and collected a manner as if he had been a counsel making a motion in court, said, M. le President, if you will permit me I have an observation to make.

The President: You may speak.

The Prisoner: Gentlemen, nineteen centuries ago a great word was spoken by a man, who was more than a man; his name was Jesus Christ. The word was, "Pax vobis! Pax omnibus!" And another man whom you love and venerate, and whom I love and venerate with you, repeated this word when he said, "L'Empire c'est la paix!" Now we must understand the sense of this great word——

The President: Excuse me: you seem to be going into your defence, and this is not the time.

The prisoner: The empire of the sabre is war; the moral empire is peace. A few minutes ago, gentlemen, you heard the registrar read the circumstantial details of the event for which I am responsible before God, before society, and in my own eyes. The members of the *parquet* (public prosecutor's office) have succeeded in procuring the most precise information against me. I have had no similar advantages. Since my imprisonment I have, it is true, fabricated some formidable arms, but the arms which I had prepared before going to prison were also formidable, and I have them not. Among them are papers which will show what my enemies are. Those enemies are the members of the Papal Inquisition. Several of these most precious papers have been furnished me by my honorable counsel, but I have not got all of them. I come now to the main point. I wish to speak to you of my faith, for a priest without faith is not a priest. I require all my papers in my prison; they would be in as safe custody there as I am myself. I desire to tell you that moral violence has been used towards me. I desired to call sixty witnesses, and I am refused. I have written on the subject to the Minister of Justice, begging him to submit my letter to the Emperor. The prisoner then read the letter, which was to the following effect:—

"Monsieur le Ministre,—My request to have my witnesses is obstinately refused. I therefore refuse with no less tenacity to make any statement. I will not answer the questions which the President may put to me. I will denounce the fact to the jury and to public opinion. I do not fear my enemies. Let them come all. If what I ask is refused, I will march nobly, gravely, resolutely to the guillotine. Oh human justice, Divine justice will punish thee! All this is serious, excessively serious. I demand to furnish my proofs. They are of two kinds—written and verbal. The written proofs are my papers—the verbal my witnesses. I ask you to put off the trial." The prisoner concluded by calling on the President to postpone the trial for a week.

The President: Gentlemen of the jury, it is important that you should know what the facts are. The prisoner's appeal to the Court of Cassation having been rejected on Thursday, I went to see him, and asked him whether it would be necessary for the purposes of his defence that the trial should be postponed beyond the time fixed. He appeared to reflect a little, but ultimately he said that he would be ready for to-day. Is that true, Verger?

The Prisoner: There is both truth and falsehood in what you say, M. le President. You assured me that my defence would be free. I added, "and with respect to all the circumstances." Now I desire to prove what my enemies, the members of the Inquisition, have done.

The President: It must be thoroughly understood that all that we have to do with here are the facts relative to the murder of the archbishop, and that the prisoner wishes to call witnesses to insult or incriminate certain members of the clergy—witnesses whose testimony would throw no light whatever upon the present case. The Procureur-General was quite right in refusing to have them called. Verger, consult your counsel, and he will tell you that your requisition to have these witnesses called is an abuse of the right of defence.

The prisoner: I have the honour to answer your observation by a letter which I received at half-past five yesterday evening from my honourable defender. It is an order of the minister which allows me to subpœna my witnesses, but at my own expense. It was then too late to summon my sixty witnesses. M. Nogent, moreover, told me that he had not received the list. The prisoner, in support of this statement, read the following note from his counsel, M. Nogent Saint Laurens:—"Up to five o'clock this evening M. Nogent had not received the list of witnesses that M. Verger desires to call. Moreover, it is now too late."

M. Nogent Saint Laurens said that he had in the course of his duty communicated with the prisoner, and asked for a list of his witnesses. He did not receive his answer till last evening, and in the answer the prisoner said he desired to call a great many witnesses at his own risk and peril. He (M. Nogent) had then written the four lines which had been read, to say that it was too late.

The Procureur-General (M. Vaisse): We must not attach more importance to this incident than it deserves. Who will believe that the prisoner has been refused anything necessary for his defence? We refused to hear his witnesses when we knew of a scandalous libel in which he accuses the most eminent members of the clergy. His list of witnesses is but an abominable libel—

The Prisoner (in a loud voice): Read it, then, read it.

The Procureur-General: It is an abominable libel, a farrago of calumnies.

The Prisoner (furiously): Read, read, read.

The President: You spoke just now of Christ.

The Prisoner: Yes, M. le President. I appeal again to his justice, his truth, his goodness, his mercy.

The President: Enough.

The Procureur-General: After having assassinated the Archbishop of Paris, this man would have us permit him to strike with the poniard of calumny the most eminent members of the French clergy, and he asks for time to study his insults.

The Prisoner (loudly): The defence is not free.

The President: What do you mean by the defence not being free?

The Prisoner: What is liberty but the exemption from—

The President: It is license, doubtless.

The Prisoner: No, sir, it is the exemption from physical bonds, from bolts and gendarmes;—moral bonds are interrogators such as you would put to me.

The President: What do you mean? Is not your defence free?

The Prisoner: It is not free! it is not free! The defence is not free! My life has been passed with the persons I wish to call.

The President: Come now, once for all, are you willing to go on with the proceedings?

The Prisoner (vehemently): I desire that my witnesses should be heard.

M. Nogent Saint Laurens rose and begged his client to calm himself. He would reserve to himself the right to call for further witnesses if, in the course of the trial, he should see occasion to do so.

The Prisoner (interrupting): My honourable defender, I cannot concede to you what I refuse to the court. I maintain my demand, and I desire that it may be executed.

The Court here retired to deliberate upon the prisoner's application to postpone the trial, and returned in a few minutes, when the President announced that the application was rejected.

The President: Verger, rise and answer my questions.

The Prisoner (resolutely): I will answer nothing. It is moral violence.

The President: Sit down, then. Usher, call the first witness.

Cormont, a sergeant de ville, deposed that he was in the church of Saint Etienne du Mont when the archbishop was murdered. He saw the prisoner stab the archbishop. He assisted in arresting the man, and heard him cry, "A bas les déesses!"

The Prisoner; I have been ill treated. I have a reproach to make against this witness. I was horribly beaten and kicked. Such an arrest is not moral. (Laughter.)

The President here pointed to the bloody poniard, and asked the prisoner whether he recognised it?

The Prisoner: Yes, sir; that is the instrument I used.

Guillot, a huissier, heard the prisoner cry, "A bas les déesses!" and saw him brandish the poinard.

Madame Lainé, the woman who lets out chairs in the church, saw the prisoner sitting on the third row. The archbishop gave his benediction, and then she saw the prisoner strike him. She thought at first that he had given a blow with his fist.

The Prisoner: The evidence of this lady is if no importance. I must remark, that according to Jesus Christ no money ought to be paid in a church, but she made me pay ten centimes for the chair. I hope the money may profit her soul. (Sensation.)

M. Picant, a cutler, sold the poniard produced to the prisoner on the 11th of December. The price paid was 15 francs. He bought at the same time a penknife for 2 francs 50 centimes.

The President asked the prisoner where he got the money with which he bought the poniard, and whether it was not part of what the archbishop gave him?

The Prisoner: I received nothing from him. The money was part of the proceeds of furniture which I sold.

The curé of St. Severin deposed that after vespers on Christmas Day he received a letter from a person totally unknown to him, containing extraordinary diatribes against one of his sermons. The letter was signed Verger, Rue Racine. Witness sent there, but found the writer was no longer living in the house.

The President: Verger, what do you say?

The Prisoner: I have to say that I am the enemy of the present clergy, just as Jesus Christ was the enemy of Pharisees. I am an enemy of all that is pharasaical. I demand that the letter be read.

The Procureur: That is unnecessary.

The Prisoner: Spectators, see how they refuse me everything—physical violence, moral violence.

M. Legentil proved the circumstances relating to the prisoner's conduct at Meaux.

The Prisoner: I defended with all my might a man who was unjustly condemned by the Court of Assize for poisoning.

The President: You alone possess the supreme science. You pretend to know that men are innocent who are condemned by the justice of their country.

The Prisoner (emphatically): Yes, yes. Read my "Colin Maillard" (a pamphlet written by the prisoner). People (turning towards the audience), ask to have that read. Public, ask my brother for the book, he will give it you.

The Vicar-General of Meaux stated the facts which led to the interdiction of the prisoner.

The Prisoner (to the witness): You are a scoundrel.

The President exhorted the prisoner to be moderate.

The Prisoner: You see here but a dead man, a poniard, a scaffold, and guillotine. I see something else. I have laboured 15 years for this result, and you will not hear me a single day.

The President here read a letter written by Verger a year ago, in which he said that he alone had premeditated and executed the murder of the archbishop.

On being asked why he wrote that letter, the prisoner made a long rambling statement, to the effect that he was in despair, and had been persecuted by the Paris Inquisition.

The President: Your doctrine is abominable, above all, in the mouth of a priest.

The Prsioner: A lie, a lie! Anathema President!

The Abbé Millaud, master of the seminary of Notre Dame des Champs, deposed that Bishop Dupanloup had formed a bad opinion of the prisoner, and had told him to get rid of him as soon as he could. The Abbé also said that the prisoner had received a sum of 60 francs to buy books, and had not duly applied the money.

The prisoner vehemently repudiated the charge of stealing the 60 francs. He said that he had bought the works of Molière, Rousseau, and Pascal, which were proscribed by the Inquisition, but had not otherwise misapplied the money.

M. Montandon, a French Protestant clergyman, stated that Verger came to him complaining of his superiors, and said he wished to become a Protestant. Witness told him that a change of religion was a very serious matter, and that dissatisfaction with his superiors was no sufficient cause for such a step.

The Prisoner: After having seen this gentleman, I renounced both Catholics and Protestants, because I became convinced that they are both in error.

The Abbé Sibon, vicar of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, had known Verger from a child, when he was learning his catechism. He was zealous and intelligent. When he was at Auteuil he represented to me that he was in great distress, and I asked charitable people at Neuilly to give him linen and money. He received the gifts without thanking me. The curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois afterwards lent him 800f.

The Prisoner: Out of the poor-box.

The President: You now add infamy to violence.

The Witness: I received a letter from Verger, in which he threatened to dishonour me, as well as the manes of a person who was dear to me, and whom I had lost.

The Prisoner: You are a pagan to say manes. That is paganism—do you hear?

The prisoner here said that the witness had not stated what they both knew very well about the Bishop of Evreux—

The President: Stop! stop!

The Prisoner (raising his voice): Nor about the Bishop of Soissons. (Movement of indignation in the audience.)

The President: Hold your tongue and sit down.

The Prisoner: Audience, you see I am not free. Gentlemen of the jury, I am not free.

The President: You are not free to slander, and you shall not.

The Abbé Legrand, curé of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, deposed to Verger being the author of several libellous writings against him. He had employed him in a secondary capacity.

The Prisoner: Say at the Tuileries.

The President: Have patience.

The President here read a letter from the prisoner asking pardon of the curé for his faults.

At this stage of the proceedings the prisoner became more violent than ever. He declared that only garbled letters were read against him, and loudly demanded that everything should be read. He sat down and rose up repeatedly with furious gestures, and called the curé a "miserable! miserable!"

The President: Prisoner, by virtue of my discretionary power, I shall send you out of court, and proceed with the trial in your absence.

The Prisoner: *La parole ou la guillotine*, I am afraid of nothing. I will brave death, as I brave this tribunal. You are set of wretches. I fear God alone.

The President ordered the gendarmes to take the prisoner away. He resisted, and cried, "Help, people, people, defend me!" A cry here arose from the audience, "No, no; you are an assassin, an assassin;" and the prisoner was dragged away from the bar amidst a scene such as was probably never before witnessed in a court of justice. The court then adjourned for a short time.

No person ever remembers an instance of a prisoner on trial for his life having so misconducted himself that the judge was forced to take the extreme course of proceeding to condemn him in his absence. Such, however, it was thought would be the case with the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris; but on the judges resuming their seats he was brought back to the bar by the gendarmes and appeared somewhat calmer.

The Abbé Surat, the Vicar-General, saw the Archbishop stabbed.

The prisoner admitted that the witness's evidence was correct. He had listened to the sermon, which he found heretical; and he afterwards killed the archbishop, in pursuance of a project which he had nourished ever since December 26th. On being asked what was his motive for the crime, he said that the archbishop and the Bishop of Meaux had threatened to unfrock him; that a priest could only live by the altar; that on Christmas Day he had gone down on his knees to the archbishop and begged for an audience of ten minutes, which was refused him; that he had published a work on his grievances, and on the secret conduct of the clergy, but that no printer dared to print it. The prisoner here proposed to read an immense mass of writings, the reading of which, he said, would take fifteen days; "but what is that? it has taken me fifteen years to compose them (laughter). You laugh; nevertheless, your social and eternal salvation is at stake."

The President here showed the prisoner a letter, bearing his signature, full of respectful professions towards the archbishop.

The prisoner declared it was a forgery.

Dr. Lassaigne deposed that he had once seen the prisoner at the Madeleine, and that he, on that occasion, had a placard on his breast on which was written: "I was naked and they clothed me not; I was hungry and they gave me not to eat." This was in Latin. Underneath was this sentence in French: "I am neither suspended nor interdicted, and yet I am dying of hunger." He was afterwards called upon to examine the prisoner at the Police-office, and report as to the state of his mind. He was of opinion that he was not mad, although he was an extremely dangerous man. Nothing, either in his past life or in his conversation, proved any derangement of his intellectual faculties. He tested him in various ways, and could detect no symptom which would justify a medical man in certifying him to be insane.

This was the last witness for the prosecution.

The prisoner's first witness was

Mdlle. Blanchard, who was asked by the prisoner whether she had heard the curé of St. Germain L'Auxerois say in the pulpit just after he (prisoner) had quitted the presbytery, "Dear brethen, I am distressed to speak to you about the loss of one of our ecclesiastics, not that he is dead, but that he his deranged in his mind. Brethren, pray for him."

The Witness: I said that M. Verger had been prayed for, but whether it was for being out of his mind or not I cannot remember.

The Abbe Gueffée was asked to state the purport of a conversation with the archbishop, in which he (the abbé) had taken the prisoner's part.

Witness: I remember the archbishop telling me that a bad priest had published a pamphlet. I replied "I have heard of it, but I think you are wrong to call him a bad priest. I have seen him twice, and he appeared to me a very good priest." I thought that a man who was unfortunate might have written that pamphlet without being a bad priest.

The President: That is your way of viewing it.

The Abbe Veroost, the third witness called, did not answer to his name.

The evidence being now closed, the President called upon the Procureur-General to make his *requisitoire* or speech for the prosecution.

The Procureur-General began by saying that he had really no *requisitoire* to pronounce; he was not able to master his emotions.

The prisoner here exclaimed, "You tremble, sir, you tremble, finding yourself opposed to such an adversary as I am. Yes, I am your adversary in everything. You shall not speak. You have prevented me from speaking, and I will prevent you." After vain attempts to make the prisoner conduct himself decently, the court, on the motion of the Procureur-General, pronounced a decree reciting that the prisoner had by incessant clamours and insults obstructed the course of justice, and ordering that, by virtue of Articles 9, 10, and 12 of the law of September 25th, 1835, he should be removed from court, the trial proceeding in his absence.

The prisoner suffered himself to be taken away quietly.

The Procureur-General then said in a few words that he had no speech to make. He felt, in common, he was sure, with the audience, a desire to put a speedy end to this scene of scandal and desolation. If he abstained from pronouncing the eulogy he had prepared on the virtues of the august victim who had fallen beneath the assassin's knife, the suppression would at least have the advantage of diminishing the pomp and circumstance in which great criminals like Verger sought a last and miserable triumph. What had he to prove to the jury? Nothing but that the prisoner was not mad; but he had abundantly proved this himself. He was a man of a perverse, ferocious, ambitious nature—a nature vomited by hell, and destined to lead a life upon earth which could only terminate in crime; but he was not insane. Did he commit the crime with premeditation, and was he responsible for it? that was all the jury had to decide; and upon the evidence they could not have the least doubt. The crime was one committed, not against an individual, but against religion—against religion in its hierarchy, because the vain ambition of the criminal had not been satisfied. The terrible expiation which he asked at the hands of the jury was all too little for the crime. And if, when the unhappy man came to the scaffold, his proud glance interrogated the multitude, he would not meet with one sympathetic look; and if he should cry, as he had done here, "People, defend me!" the people would answer, as the audience here had answered, "Assassin, assassin!"

M. Nogent Saint Laurens, for the defence, said he could not imitate the extreme conciseness of the Procureur-General, but he should not be long. His mission was imposed upon him by the Court in fulfilment of the law, which required that although, as in the present case, a prisoner might refuse to name an advocate, no man should be tried for his life undefended by counsel. The only line of defence that the undisputed facts of the case left open to him was to submit to the jury that the prisoner was not of sound mind. He confessed that, after the deep discouragement which he had felt at first when the duty of conducting this defence was imposed upon him, he had felt reassured when he heard it said around him in all directions, "The man must be mad." If the jury could conscientiously come to that conclusion, they must all rejoice at it, for every man in Court must feel a pang to think that the author of such a crime was a reasonable being, capable of thinking, combining and acting, like any one of themselves. It was enough to lead one to despise reason if it led to such results. He thought the evidence they had heard made out a strong case to support the plea of insanity. The prisoner had killed the Archbishop in public, in broad daylight, and without taking any precaution to effect his escape. He had committed this murder to avenge an interdiction which the murdered man had not pronounced. At the time of the act he had uttered a cry which had nothing to do with the grounds of the interdiction. There was no rule of moral proportion to be found between the act and the motive. The man was religiously mad, and eminent authors had stated that religious madness was the worst of all. M. Nogent Saint Laurens read a letter from the Bishop of Meux to the prisoner, in which the bishop told him that, after having read the extraordinary papers the prisoner had sent him, he could no longer permit him to officiate for an hour in his diocese. This letter kindly expressed a wish that the prisoner would come and talk with the bishop, and contained the expression, "It seems to me that you require to be taken care of in a *maison de santé* (a mild term for a lunatic asylum), and if you consent I will speak to the prefect about it." The prisoner had also written the following extraordinary letter to M. Emile de Girardin, who was an utter stranger to him:—

"Paris, February 6, 1856.

"Monsieur Girardin,—Really, Sir, you are the most insolent person I ever met with. Nobody, perhaps, ever told you so before. Receive this lesson from a young priest, who learns every day more and more in the school of misfortune. Be what you are—never be theatrical. For it is when we put forth the greatest pretensions that we become despicable.

Your entire devoted,

"ABBE VERGER."

M. Nogent proceeded to say that Verger believed that lotteries and turning tables were the invention of the priests, and that they profited largely by them. He concluded by saying that his hope and his consolation was that the jury would relieve the citizens of Paris from a heavy grief, by saying that a prelate so gentle, so virtuous, so charitable, as the late Archbishop, had been struck by a madman, and that human reason had not to answer for so black an action.

The President shortly summed up, and the jury, after retiring twenty minutes, returned a verdict of guilty.

Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form (Verger being still absent), and M. Nogent Saint Laurens was directed to inform him that he had three days to appeal to the Court of Cassation against the sentence.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Liverpool Daily Post, Tuesday, 20th January.)

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

Her Majesty's steam-frigate Tribune arrived at Caliadon on the 4th of December, on her voyage to the coast of Central America. She had been detained at Arica, Peru, in consequence of the revolution, and an attempt to take the town by the Peruvian squadron of General Vianco. Her surgeons were of great assistance to the wounded; and the Spanish papers state that her presence, and the efforts of her officers prevented much disorder and bloodshed after the town had fallen; 20 were killed, and 35 wounded. Several ladies took refuge on board.

RELEASE OF THE NEUFCHATEL PRISONERS.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

(From the Morning Chronicle's own Correspondent.)

Paris, Sunday, 18th January.

The Swiss Procureur-General left Berne on Saturday for Neufchatel to take the necessary formal steps for quashing the proceedings against the Neufchatel prisoners.

He was also to furnish the prisoners with their passports, who would then be at liberty to go where they pleased.

They will, however, be bound to absent themselves from Switzerland till the Neufchatel question is finally settled between Prussia and the Swiss Government.

The Spanish Cortes have been convoked for the 1st of May next.

The electoral law of 1816 is to direct the election of the members.

Paris, Monday Evening, 19th January.—Ferukh Khan, the Persian Ambassador, arrived last night at Paris, with a suite of 31 persons, and is lodged in a private hotel in the Champs Elysées.—*Times*.

Paris, Monday Evening, 19th January.—A despatch from Berne, dated the 18th instant, announces that the Neufchatel prisoners, escorted by a detachment of Swiss troops, were conducted on the preceding night to the French frontier, which they crossed at Pontarlier. The Federal Council has issued the orders for immediately disbanding the troops already assembled.—*Times*.

PRUSSIA AND NEUFCHATEL.

Berlin, Sunday, 10th January.

The Prussian official journal has published no orders for the mobilization of the Prussian army.

It is believed that it will contain no announcement of the suspension of that measure until the Government have received official notice that the Neufchatel prisoners have been unconditionally set at liberty.

The terms of the future arrangements as regards Neufchatel are still unknown, and will, it is understood, have to be settled or confirmed in a Conference of the Powers that were parties to the Protocol of London.

There is a rumour that the Prussian Government is about to address a Note to the Great Powers on the question, that they may be in possession of its views prior to the Conference.

The Danish Cabinet has firmly decided on maintaining the whole-state Constitution of 1855, and of making no concession that shall place the Duchies in an exceptional position from the rest of the monarchy.

NAPLES.

(From the Morning Chronicle, 19th January.)

General Nunziante has issued the following Order of the Day, relative to the conduct of the officers and sub-officers of the company to which belonged Milano, who attempted the life of the King of Naples. It bears the date of December 22:—

"There result from the proofs brought forward in the trial of Agesilas Milano the following charges against the officers and sub-officers of his company:—1. That it escaped their surveillance that, during the time of his service he retained in his pocket-book different papers and letters which would have clearly proved that he was a dangerous character. This leads me to think that not the slightest attention has been paid to my circular of the 26th July, 1855; to a second circular of the 2nd July last; and to orders given verbally by me on the subject. 2. That they did not make known any suspicion to their superiors, and that they did not inform them that Milano, a few days after his admission into the corps of chasseurs, proved that he was a well-educated man, although he presented himself to the corps with his clothes worn out and torn, and sought to pass himself off as a man of weak mind. Lastly, they ought not to have been ignorant of the habits of Milano, what persons he visited when he left his quarters, and also that he detached from his musket the letter R., and confided that he had done so to the sub-officers and soldiers. Such negligence on the part of the above-mentioned officers and sub-officers obliges me to put Captain Don Ruggiero Festa, Sub-Lieutenant Don Giuseppe Cassana, and Ensign Don Pietro Martono under arrest for a fortnight; to suspend Sergeant-Major d'Agatano, Sergeant Miglio, and Corporal Muzzo for the same space of time, and to inflict extra drill and confinement to barracks on the whole company, a measure which I should have ordered sooner, if the honour of the company which they have so shamefully compromised had not been too dear to me for suspicion to be thrown on it. The two comrades who slept in the same bed with Milano, who ought to have remarked that he had papers in his possession, will undergo 15 days' additional drills and confinement in quarters. I hope that the officers will take warning by the sad example of an event which cannot be thought of without disgust and horror, and which must be partly attributed to disobedience and non-execution of superior orders. I am willing to believe that I shall not be again compelled to resort to severe measures to punish similar faults."

THE PAPAL STATES.

An official account, just published by the Pontifical Government, shows that the foreign commerce of the Papal States for 1855, amounted to 103,819,099 francs; of which 52,712,282 francs were for imports, and 54,106,817 francs for exports. The exports have rather fallen off during the last four years, while the imports have materially increased. This is to be attributed to the scarcity of food in 1855, to the prohibition against the export of corn, and to the high price of agricultural produce of all kinds, which form the basis of the export trade of the Roman States. The Government, in order to show the effect of the law of June, 1856, which made a considerable reduction in the import duty on a great number of articles of merchandise has annexed to the commercial returns for 1855 a comparative table, showing the receipts of the customs for the last six months of 1855, under the old tariff, and for the corresponding period of 1856, under the new one. This document shows a considerable advantage from the latter. Colonial produce, for instance, on which the duties were reduced by one-half, have given very remarkable returns. The import of sugar has increased from 12 millions of pounds to 26 millions; coffee from two to four millions; machinery, muslins, paper-hangings, silk goods, carpets, &c., principally supplied from France, have shown a similar improvement.

The Paris *Univers* publishes at great length the address pronounced by the Pope in the secret consistory held at Rome on the 15th December last. Its principal object is to complain of the new Mexican legislation, which tends to lessen the preponderance of the Roman Catholic clergy in that republic, and to bring them more immediately under the jurisdiction of the civil law in matters not connected with religion. The address also refers to the state of the law with respect to the clergy in the republics of South America, and the following extract will give an idea of the Pope's views on the subject:—

"In these countries the lay power does not hesitate to arrogate to itself the right to present bishops, and to require from them that they assume the administration of dioceses before they have received from the Holy See the canonical institution and apostolical letters. In these same regions, the bishops cannot freely condemn non-Catholic writings, nor promulgate apostolical documents without the consent of Government. The liberty of purchasing property is taken from the church; the execution of pardons granted by the Apostolical See is prevented; the course of studies to be adopted in the religious seminaries is submitted to the civil authority; the lay power has completely abolished the ecclesiastical tithes, or conferred them on the public treasury; and there has been imposed on bishops and ecclesiastics the obligation to swear to several things contained in the civil constitution, which are contrary to the rights of the church. In one of those countries, not only is all this done against the power and rights of the church, but the civil government has also prescribed in the choice of bishops a new mode of election, which overthrows the discipline established by the church, and has sanctioned a law that suppresses tithes, the privilege of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the emoluments of the cures. In this same country the innate right of the church to purchase property is completely taken away, all the obstacles to marriage established by the church are disregarded, and the pardons and concessions granted by the Sovereign Pontiff are declared null and of no effect unless they have been demanded by the Government. The age fixed by the church for religious profession, either by men or women, has been arbitrarily changed, and no religious community can, without the permission of the Government, admit any one to take solemn vows. In other parts of South America the lay power has carried its temerity so far as to subject to its authority things which are from their nature most sacred and most spiritual, and which solely depend on the authority of the bishops. All these incredible things, which, in the grief of our soul, we have just rapidly presented to you, you will comprehend, venerable brethren, with what force we ought to reprove them, and to detest them. By them the civil power endeavours to attack, to overthrow, and to trample under foot, the divine institution of the church, its holy doctrine, its venerable authority, its discipline, and all its rights, as well as the supreme dignity and sovereign power of this Apostolic See."

SARDINIA.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Turin, on the 13th, M. Lanza, Minister of Public Instruction, opened the discussion on the bill for reorganising the supreme administration of public instruction. He observed that the bill had been a long time before the public, and that a large proportion of the press had manifested hostility to it, on the ground that it was contrary to liberty, because of certain articles relating to private instruction. But he contended that it was impossible to omit those articles, until a special law had been framed on the subject. The articles in question were only retained provisionally, and did not pledge the Minister to defend them under different circumstances from the present. When a special bill on private instruction should be brought forward, it would then be time enough to consider whether they ought or not to admit the principle of liberty of instruction. For his part, he thought there were certain kinds of liberty that were dangerous to liberty itself; and he adverted to the fact that there is no country in which liberty exists without some curb or other. The bill before the House was more liberal than any law of the kind existing in countries where there is official instruction. M. Guillet, of the Right, opposed the bill on the ground that it was calculated indefinitely to adjourn the question of free instruction, a question which they sought to avoid from jealousy of the clergy. M. Tolo, also a member of the Right, declared himself an advocate for freedom of instruction, and opposed the measure under consideration as calculated to create a monopoly. By this bill public instruction was to be entirely modelled after the views of the Cabinet, and inspired by the Minister. The Church itself was to be forced to teach according to the supreme will of the State. And yet, what was to become of instruction if deprived of the influence of religion? Party spirit would get the upper hand, and the Government would become a faction. "But," it was answered, "we must defend ourselves against clerical encroachment." Well, he was a magistrate himself, and though favourable to the clergy, he had never, on the bench, lost sight of the duty of upholding civil independence. The honorable member concluded by urging the House not to enter upon a course fraught with peril to the country. The discussion was then adjourned.

A letter from Parma of the 8th, in the *Risorgimento* of Turin, announces that the Austrians are to quit the duchy in February.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 12th state that the Supreme Tribunal of War and Marine was displaying great activity in preparing the affair of General Prim for judgment. Numerous arrests have been effected in Madrid; some of them of noted Republicans. At Teruel also several persons had been arrested and sent to Cuidad Real, on suspicion of having been concerned in concocting the recent disturbances in Valencia. The Governors of Barcelona and Saragossa had strictly prohibited the carrying or possession of sword canes, poignards, knives beyond a certain size, pocket pistols, &c.

Rumours of a ministerial crisis continued to be current at Madrid, but, as usual, the partisans of the Government deny that they have any foundation. The Mediterannean Railway Company was making active preparations for completing the line; and had, besides, ordered 100 locomotives and a number of waggons. The ministerial papers say that some manufactories in Catalonia had resumed work. They also announce that M. Segovia, Spanish consul at St. Domingo, has been dismissed, but they do not state the reason.

According to the Court Almanack for 1857, published at Madrid, there are at present in Spain 6 captain-generals, 76 lieutenant-generals, 137 mareschaux-de-camp, and 366 major-generals; altogether 585 general officers. There are likewise in Spain 56 knights of the Golden Fleece, 351 grand officers of the Order of Charles III., 547 grand officers of Isabella the Catholic; finally, 1359 grandees of Spain and Castile, of whom 76 are dukes, 516 counts, 649 marquises, 65 viscounts, and 53 barons.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS,

(From the Morning Chronicle's own Correspondent.)

Paris, Friday Evening.

The Swiss papers have arrived, and bring details of the intelligence from Switzerland, which the telegraph and private despatches enabled me to send you yesterday and the day before. The information that the National Council had adopted the conditions laid before it by the Government, by a majority of 91 to 4, is confirmed; but the course the Council of the States may have adopted is as yet uncertain, and from the *Suisse* of Berne it appears that that body is inclined to bring forward an amendment to replace Art. 2 of the project adopted by the Federal Council, in the following terms:—

"The trial against the insurgents shall be suspended until the definitive recognition of the independence of Neufchatel. Meanwhile, the prisoners shall be delivered into the hands of France and England."

You will recollect that in the 2nd article of the Government plan it was proposed to annul instead of merely "suspending" the trial, and to liberate the prisoners instead of placing them in the custody of France and England. It is evident that this amendment would, if carried, considerably modify the proposals accepted by the Swiss Government. But there are good reasons to hope it will be rejected. It is by no means certain that France or England would accept this strange kind of "deposit," or go bail for their appearance on their trial; and their refusal to do so would once more open the whole question. Under these circumstances, the news of the decision which the States Council may have come to is looked for with some anxiety. The *Suisse* adds that great agitation prevails at Berne, that the propositions which the Federal Council has assented to are very unpopular, and that in the Vale of St. Imier, in particular, they met with general reprobation.

An article of the *Revue Contemporaine*, to which its insertion in the *Moniteur* gives a kind of official *cachet*, lays great stress upon the moral obligation which would exist for the French Government to protect Switzerland, even if the failure of its efforts to bring about an arrangement, which the conciliatory disposition evinced by the King of Prussia renders probable, should release it *de facto* from the assurances it has given to the Swiss Government, and whether in that case it would be a matter for the consideration of the Emperor of the French whether it would not suit his convenience to declare himself no longer bound by the Protocol of London. It is to be presumed, however (adds the *Revue Contemporaine*), that Prussia will not commit the fault of raising difficulties which, by paralysing the negotiations, might have so serious a consequence for itself (*une conséquence aussi fâcheuse pour elle*).

Another indication of the dispositions of the French Government may be found in a letter addressed from the Secretary's office at the Tuileries to a journalist of the canton of Vaud, which is published in the Swiss paper. That letter is as follows:—

"Palais des Tuileries, January 7.

"Monsieur,—Your political letter touching the state and the dispositions of Switzerland has given us much pleasure. We have laid it before his Majesty, and have no doubt that the Emperor will be greatly satisfied with the sentiments which in the name of your countrymen you express towards France and towards himself. We have never had the idea of separating your cause from ours. For us Switzerland is the same as France; and though we have no notion of annexing you politically to our empire, we cannot separate your interests from our own. Besides, the misunderstanding which first caused the mediation of the Emperor to be rejected appears to have ceased, and you will be rid of Prussians for ever at a small cost." (*Vous serez débarrassés, à jamais et à peu de frais, des Prussiens.*)"

Ferukh Khan, the Persian Ambassador, landed at Marseilles on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, amid marks of the highest honour. On the arrival of the Rolland, the evening before, a salute was fired from all the forts, and on his Excellency reaching the shore a further salvo of fifteen guns thundered forth. Troops were stationed on the quays and the Canebiere, and along the whole line from the port to the Hotel d'Orient where the ambassador was to alight. A band of music was placed near the landing place and another in front of the hotel. The carriages of General Rostolan and the Prefect were in attendance to convey the new comer and the principal personages of his suite. The ambassador is described as a fine looking man, wearing a dark loose pelisse lined with fur, and a high conical cap of dark skin. An immense crowd had collected, and his Excellency seemed amused at the eagerness manifested to see him. The principal authorities waited on him during the day, and a grand review was to be given in his honor on the morrow.

Aali Pacha, brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, who has been passing some time in Paris, has left for Marseilles on his return to Alexandria.

By the official returns of the revenue for 1856, it appears that the total amount for the year is 1,026,207,000f., being an increase of 75,328,000f. on 1855, and of 178,947,000f. on 1854. The items of revenue which show the greatest improvement are registration dues, 18,991,000f.; potable liquors, 26,436,000f.; beetroot sugar, 17,692,000f.; sale of tobacco, 10,909,000f.; stamp duties, 3,062,000f.; French colonial sugar, 3,760,000f.; corn, 1,973,000f.; navigation dues, 405,000f.; salt, 122,000f.; sundries, 7,027,000f. The articles that show the principal falling off are foreign sugar, 15,794,000f.; malle-postes, 125,000f.; sundries, 3,377,000. The amount of the sum set down for the direct taxes for 1856 was 447,866,000f., of which 430,507,000f. have been received, leaving only 17,359,000f. now unpaid.

UNITED STATES.

By the latest accounts we learn that the winter of 1857 had been the most severe that had been experienced in America for upwards of a quarter of a century. A terrific snowstorm had occurred, of which the *New York Herald* of 20th January gives the following details:—This storm has not only been the most violent within the memory of the present generation, but it is also unparalleled in the severity of the temperature. For thirty years we have not had such weather. There have been cold snaps and severe ones, but none so continuous as this one; we have had violent hurricanes, but none so protracted; we have had snow-drifts, but none so unpleasant as the one that now nearly buries our city. This cold spell properly commenced at ten o'clock p.m., on Saturday, when the mercury marked ten degrees, and by the following morning had fallen 6 degrees below zero. It ran up to 4 degrees above zero by 10 a.m. Sunday, and continued at about that point for thirty hours, not varying over two degrees during all the time. During Monday afternoon the weather moderated slightly, and at eleven o clock last night the mercury marked 15 degrees, with the wind blowing a gale from the west, and the stars shining brightly in a clear sky. Any one who happened to be out last Sunday night can testify to the violence of the biting north-easterly wind, and the peculiarly and decidedly affectionate properties of the snow, which was finer than any impalpable powder ever ground by a chemist. The streets were almost deserted. Even the accommoting gentlemen who inquire the time of night in dark places, and then garotte you, were forced to shrink away to low bar-rooms, and there drown their disgust at the dulness of trade with potations "pottle deep." The cold was so intense that the gas pipes refused to do their office. Many of the street lamps stepped out altogether, and direful were the lamentations in numerous modern improvement houses when it was ascertained that the water wouldn't run and the gas would'nt burn.

No private equipages were to be seen in Broadway, the dry-goods clerks leaned lazily over the counters, the policemen sheltered themselves in the warmest nooks, or shivered over bar-room fires, a few rowdies in the stage sleighs made desperate efforts to howl out a drunken chorus, but the weather was too hard even for that insane jollity which is incited by bad whisky; altogether is was a desperate, villanous, snowy, blowy, icy, suicidal, nasty, shivery, freezing, disgusting, disgraceful, melancholy, absurd, vile, ridiculous, disagreeable, unmitigated humbug of a day. Down town the merchants had 'Change as usual; nothing could suspend the worship of Mammon, but the retail trade was done up. The Opera congealed—not to be thawed out till Wednesday—everybody that had a home and a fire clung to it. There were no arrivals, no cars, no mails, no stages, no news, no nothing. It was a sort of saturnalia for Jack Frost, an ill wind that blew nobody any good, and everybody more or less harm. Even the sleigh bells, the music of which makes a snow carpet bearable, were not to be heard.

The appearance of the docks yesterday on either side of the city was the most Arctic imaginable. South and West streets were almost entirely deserted; here and there one or two men might be seen standing at the door of a liquor store, and staring at the solitary passer by, as though questioning his right to be out in such weather. Dogs, which generally have business in the neighbourhood of the docks, stayed at home yesterday, and but few horses were seen fulfilling their destiny. The shipping was frozen in and immovable. The snow had drifted into the docks and piled itself against the vessels' sides; the decks were covered, the spars and rigging thickly frosted, and not a being appeared to break the solitude and melancholy of the scene. Wherever an open space could be found, there was a field of ice; for the wind whistled over it, gathering up the snow in its course, and hurling it up into the side streets. These were impassable to aught but seven-league boots. All business was at a stand still. An entire city seemed shrouded in Arctic death.

Up to midnight yesterday, not a single one of the great Northern, Eastern, Western, or Southern mails due on Sunday night and yesterday had arrived, with the single exception of the Southern and Washington mail, which came in at 11·30 o'clock on Saturday to Jersey city, over the New York and Philadelphia road, an hour and a-half behind time. The conductor reported that he had the engine Pennington and five passenger-cars well filled, with which he came through drifts five and six feet deep.

The Eastern mail, due at four o'clock yesterday morning, over the New Haven roads, did not arrive yesterday at all. Great efforts were made to clear the track, with but little success, as the wind drifted the snow back upon the cleared spots, and the work had to be done over again. Last evening at 5 o'clock a train left the depot in Canal-street, but what success it had we could not learn.

The train on the Erie-road, due at 11 o'clock on Sunday evening, had not arrived last night nor any of the four trains due yesterday. Most of the locomotives were out on the road snowed in. A passenger train was at Patterson at noon unable to proceed, and a number of locomotives were sent out on the road, and finally succeeded in bringing the train to Jersey City. No trains were sent out during the day, nor will any leave before this evening. A large force of labourers will be put on to-day. The telegraph is down across the river, and messages have to be sent to Jersey City.

On Sunday there were no trains run on the Hudson River road, and consequently no trains were detained. An attempt was made to clear the track yesterday, but it was found not to be feasible. This morning a

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large force of labourers will be put on, and if possible the 11.40 a.m. train from this city will leave the Thirty-first street depot. No trains are to leave Albany until the New York trains get through.

The Long Island Railroad stopped running, and it is a doubtful matter whether it will get started again in a month.

EXCITING SCENES ON THE ICE.—Notwithstanding the large quantities of ice that annually makes its appearance in our harbour and rivers, it is very unusual for it to accumulate in such large masses as to admit of a passage way across either of the great rivers that wash our shores. This phenomenon, however, occurred once, in the year 1852, when the East river was frozen across, from shore to shore, and thousands of people passed over to the other side, it being considered a great feat to do so. The same circumstance occurred on Sunday, and it is estimated that 20,000 persons must have taken advantage of the circumstance to walk, instead of sail, from New York to Brooklyn and back. On the change of the tide on Sunday morning the vast floes of ice in the bay were swept up the East river, which being already full of ice, soon wedged together, and formed a homogeneous mass, extending from shore to shore, and bounded on the north by Fulton ferry, and on the south by the South ferry. The fact that the river was frozen across soon became known, and about half-past ten o'clock the first adventurous traveller made his way over to the Brooklyn side. The news spread, and soon a continuous stream kept pouring across from the foot of Wall-street, most of whom landed at Thompson's slip on the other side. The novelty of the exhibition soon drew crowds to witness it, and the docks and ships soon became filled with interested spectators. For five hours the travel was kept up, the ice, to all appearance, being strong enough to support a horse and cart on any part traversed by the multitude who were crossing. Not only were men and boys taking advantage of this state of things, but females also ventured on the ice, and over a hundred of them passed to the other side. The crowds on the docks cheered the courageous women loudly, and everybody seemed to think it all very fine fun. The sight was a magnificent one. Below lay an unbroken mass of ice, covering an area of five square miles—the surface, though of but one colour, was variously tinted and relieved here and there by moving specks, for such the men and boys on the river seemed to be. The shores on either side were lined with people shouting, hurrahing, and having a good time generally, and the utmost hilarity prevailed. This continued until four o'clock, when the tide began to turn, and the water sensibly to lower in the slips. The more cautious left the ice and came ashore, but it seemed impossible to warn the boys and men who were in the centre of the stream. In a little while the ice near the docks became fissured on the New York side, and it was evident that the ebb tide would soon make short work of the ice. The people on the dock saw this, and shouted to those on the ice to come off "for God's sake;" but they had done so much shouting before that they were not heeded. In a little while there was a great chasm near the shore this side, when the alarm spread to those on the ice to run to the other side. At this time nearly five hundred persons were on the ice and running for the Brooklyn shore, where a few got off; but the ice broke there also, and matters began to look serious, as all communication with the shore was cut off, and the five hundred were running wildly from side to side, not knowing what to do—the ice in the meantime drifting slowly down the river with a precious freight of human lives upon it. At this time the anxiety of the people on the docks was intense, as it was feared that many lives would be lost. While this fear was at its height, however, as if by magic, three tow boats and numberless small boats made their appearance for the purpose of taking off the now terrified ice-bridge travellers. They were all unsuccessful, until one of the tugs named the Rattler dashed down the river with the tide, and pushed into the ice, so as to bury her bow in the thick drift. A ladder was then put out, and soon the adventurers were seen clambering up to her decks. All this was witnessed with breathless interest by the excited crowd, and as the men and boys were taken off, one by one, loud cheers were given and much enthusiasm betrayed. At last the whole five hundred were taken off by the different boats, and the river in an hour's time was entirely clear of ice.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—The *New York Herald* states that a Yankee has undertaken to restore her fleet to Russia. It is well known (says that journal) that the entire fleet of Russia in the Black Sea was sunk at Sebastopol when the South town surrendered to the French, and one hundred and seven steamers, ships-of-the-line, frigates, corvettes, transports, and merchantmen are now lying at the bottom of that harbour. Russia has, therefore, virtually no fleet in the Black Sea. But an enterprising Yankee, from Boston, proposed to restore this fleet to Russia, and a contract has been closed for that purpose. In less than two years he will return to the Russian Government a larger fleet in the Black Sea than the whole of the navy of the United States at the present time. The men, means, and mechanical appliances to be employed in this enterprise are exclusively American, and are to be directed and controlled by Yankee ingenuity, transferred to Sebastopol for that purpose. The ships to be raised comprise sixteen war-steamers, four 120-gun ships, fifteen 84-gun ships, nine frigates, and numerous brigs, schooners, transports, and merchantmen. The enterprising contractor is John E. Gowen, of Boston, the same who raised the wreck of the steamship Missouri, in the harbour of Gibraltar, under contract with our Government. This wreck had lain eight years in that harbour, and the British Government made continued attempts for three years to remove it, until the English engineers gave up in despair, and reported that human ingenuity could not free the harbour from that danger. The British Cabinet then requested that the Government of the United States would take the matter in hand, and it sent out a live Yankee, who effected the desired purpose in sixty days, under contract for fifty-nine thousand dollars. When Mr. Gowen reached Moscow last summer, to lay his proposals before the Russian Government, he found the ground already covered with French and English engineers, some of whom had been there for months. He called upon Duke Constantine, laid before him the report of the English engineers stating the removal of the Missouri from the harbour of Gibraltar to be impossible, and Marcy's certificate that he had done it in sixty days, at a very low price. "You are just the man for me," said Constantine, and in twenty-four hours the contract was signed, and our Yankee was on his way to Sebastopol to survey his ground. The Russian Government placed a small steamer at his disposal, and showed him how the operation of sinking the ships had been done, and the Boston man said he guessed he could return pretty nearly half of them in good order, and clear away the remainder. He is now making his arrangements in this city and in Philadelphia, as he found on his return to this country that New York was a better place to prepare for a great enterprise like this than our neighbouring village of Boston. All the machinery will be prepared and shipped from here for Sebastopol early in the spring, and will be accompanied with a large corps of American engineers, ship carpenters, and so forth. We commend a consideration of these facts to the attention of all European Governments, and suggest we can do anything for them by contract, even to the carrying on of a war; and, moreover, that New York is just the place for all this kind of enterprise. We are ready here to undertake anything, from the making of a pistol, or building of a frigate, to the conquest of China.

NICARAGUA.

NEW ORLEANS, 15th January, 1857.—The *Texas* brings San Juan dates to the 10th instant.

The *Picayune* learns that General Henningsen was besieged in Granada nineteen days, but receiving reinforcements he gave the enemy battle, and drove them off. He then marched upon Rivas, removing thence the military stores, public documents, &c. The allies, it is alleged, evacuated the place immediately on Henningsen's approach.

The agents of the *Texas* report that General Henningsen having received reinforcements, after withstanding a siege for ten days, succeeded in driving the enemy before him with a loss of 1400 men, while his (Henningsen's) loss was only 200, and the odds against him were ten to one. All the military stores, artillery, and public documents were removed to Rivas uninjured.

Walker took possession of Rivas without opposition, the enemy evacuating the place on hearing of his approach.

The Costa Ricans have taken possession of all the boats on the San Juan River, and cut off all communication with Walker from San Juan del Norte.

Three hundred recruits were waiting at Punta Arenas the repairing of a steamer, which would take five days, when they were determined to go up the river.

Just as the Texas was leaving, a messenger arrived at Punta Arenas, stating that Walker, fearing something wrong, had come over to the Atlantic side, and, on ascertaining the state of affairs, recaptured Fort San Carlos, which had been taken by the enemy, and was rapidly coming down the river, scattering all before him.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW ORLEANS, January 16th.—Returned Nicaraguans give contradictory but generally rather dismal accounts of the state of affairs at Nicaragua.

The capture of the boats on the San Juan River was effected by a man named Spencer, formerly a mate on board one of the company's boats, aided by 300 Costa Ricans. Besides capturing all the river boats, and the Forts Castille and San Carlos, they also took both of Walker's large lake steamers, leaving him only one schooner and a few bungos.

Several of Walker's officers came passengers in the Texas. Some of them say that Walker's case is hopeless; while others are more sanguine. A meeting of Walker's friends who came in the Texas, numbering about ninety, will be held here in a few days. It is reported here that Spencer is in the pay of Vanderbilt, and that the British assisted him with gunboats.

Three hundred of Walker's men at Punta Arenas, under Lockridge, attempted to retake the boats lying there, but the British commander gave notice that he would not allow it.

AID INVOKED FOR THE FILIBUSTERS.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1857.—Strenuous efforts are being made here by the friends of Walker to secure the interference of this Government in behalf of the Americans in Nicaragua, whose situation private despatches report to be of the most desperate character, and who unless speedily rescued, will most certainly perish of sickness or at the hands of the enemy.

The result of the effort is exceedingly doubtful.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE HOLDERS.

FEW, we daresay, have any adequate conception of the almost insuperable difficulties which present themselves, at every hand, to possessors of tickets-of-leave in the old country in the way of obtaining reputable employemployment there. "A Ticket-of-leave Holder" has written to the *Times*, detailing his own sad experience. The letter is valuable in other respects, as it gives, of the writer's own knowledge, an idea of the numbers who are enabled to gain their living under the system, by honest means, as well as of those who are forced, as it were, to return to their former vicious courses or starve. He says:—

I have read numerous letters in the newspapers on the criminal question; the majority of them are by writers very imperfectly acquainted with the subject, and contain much that is absurd and impracticable. As I have gone through the ordeal of transportation, and during my incarceration was almost exclusively employed as a clerk, I had opportunities attainable by few for observation; being also a ticket-of-leave holder, my opinion may be of some value at this moment when public attention is absorbed by this very important subject.

I will begin with the Model Prison. The discipline the convict undergoes here I highly commend; he is taught some useful trade, has proper religious instruction, and every opportunity given him to learn or improve himself in reading, writing, and figures; and I do not hesitate to say that if ever a prisoner is reformed it is at this stage of his career.

In about twelve months he enters upon the second stage—viz., public works; and it is here that the first great and vital error in convict management begins. The men fresh from the model prisons are at once launched indiscriminately among the old and hardened criminals on the public works. With such associates any good resolves they may have formed are here quickly rooted out; what they did not know they readily learn, and are soon as depraved as their teachers. As a case in point, I may instance three farmer lads who accompanied me from the Model to Gibraltar, and who were transported for firing a stack of straw. When they left the Model they were steady, simple, honest lads, but after a few months' association with the hardened criminals at Gibraltar, they could swear, blaspheme, and talk slang as well as their fellows, and appeared to be proud of their new accomplishments.

Depend upon it, here lies the great secret—the vital disease which has hitherto retarded every effort at reformation, blighted the last bud of virtue in the criminal, schooled him in villany, and qualified him for every deed of crime. What is wanted is a well-defined system of classification. I would suggest the division of prisoners into three classes, and would send the men of each class to separate public works. The first class should consist of men never before in prison, or of whom there were strong grounds for hope of reformation. The second class should be formed of those convicted of light offences, and not considered hardened offenders; and the third class should embrace all criminals convicted of heavy crimes, habitual thieves, or who had been previously transported. Then, with the present efficient means of instruction, and with a more intelligent and moral class of officers, you may succeed in reforming your criminals.

It is truly said the chaplains are greatly imposed upon by the saintly prisoners, and my honest conviction is that out of near a thousand men at Gibraltar, not one single individual became a heartfelt and religious man. We had many canting hypocrites, numbers who took the sacrament, some who candidly admitted doing so hoping to get a good drink of the wine; indeed, all of them from some selfish motive or expected benefit. And, depend upon it, until you classify your prisoners your chaplains will work in vain.

We now come to the third and last stage—the ticket-of-leave. The present indiscriminate mode of granting licenses to all well-conducted convicts, after they have served a certain period of their sentence, I consider highly objectionable. It is palpably absurd to enlarge the town-bred thief and hardened criminal, and send him to his former locality. He never did, and he never will, work in this country, and indeed, if desirous, could not get employment. I have discoursed with scores of old criminals as to their future intentions when released, and never found one who thought of gaining a livelihood by honest industry; it was generally, "I will make one great effort for a large stake, and if I succeed, emigrate, but sooner than be captured I will kill or disable all before me." I think it, therefore, imperative on the Government to provide a place abroad for men of this stamp; to reform them is out of the question, and to turn them loose upon society here is positively suicidal. I would suggest that a public work be set apart for ticket-of-leave men (and what better than the reclamation of waste land?)—that every man due for his license be in the first instance sent there—that he be fairly remunerated for his labour, and a portion weekly placed in reserve for his future benefit—that any responsible party wishing to employ him be allowed to do so, under a proper agreement. If not hired by a stated time, and when his reserves had accumulated to a specified sum, I would allow him to emigrate to where he thought proper, for I hold that the great aim in future must be to fit the convict for emigration; he could advance himself abroad, but here he has no chance whatever, for the British public, if they know his antecedents, will never employ him.

It should be generally known that all convicts sentenced to seven and ten years under the old law (excepting bad characters) are now at large with licenses or otherwise, and, consequently, none remain for liberation but those sentenced to fourteen years and upwards, and I fear very few of these are proper persons to be enlarged in this country. It must also be borne in mind that none of those sentenced to penal servitude since the passing of the act are yet discharged; but in the course of about twelve months the first batch will be due for liberation, and for the next six years, whatever change may take place in the law, from 1000 to 2000 annually will be let loose in this country without any condition whatever. I therefore propose that public works be opened for penal servitude men, so that when liberated they may have employment provided them; then, not having any excuse for dishonesty, if they relapse into crime I would transport them for life. I think it advisable to return to the old system of transportation; it is more beneficial to the criminal, and a far greater safeguard to the public than penal servitude; it conduces to the convict's good conduct while undergoing his probation, and is a retaining check upon him to the last day of his sentence, whereas the penal servitude man is defiant and reckless, he can calculate to the hour when he must be discharged, and has nothing before him to fear.

I have seen various statements as to the per centage of ticket-of-leave holders who relapse into crime; my conviction is that 50 per cent. of the men so liberated find means, by plunder or otherwise, to emigrate; that 10 per cent. gain a livelihood in this country by honest industry; and the remaining 40 per cent. subsist by crime and rapine.

In conclusion, to prove the impossibility of a ticket-of-leave holder obtaining a situation in this country, where a character is required, I may state my own case. I was sentenced to 10 years' transportation for uttering a forged bill of exchange, being then a respectable shopkeeper; some time after my conviction my prosecutor satisfied himself that I had not intended to defraud him; petition after petition was sent to the Secretary of State in my behalf, but without avail, and in due course I was released with a license. When I returned, my prosecutor made me a pecuniary present, wished me to refer to him as to character, and offered to become security for my honesty. I made every effort to obtain a situation, but without success, and I might have had to ask charity or starve had I not borrowed a small sum to trade with on my own account. Thus, with advantages superior to most of my fellows, I am without hope of obtaining a situation, and with far too little capital to do any good with on my own account. How sad is my position, and how gloomy my prospects? I must now conclude, and shall be glad if my remarks or suggestions are considered of any value.

HISTORY OF THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

(*From the Economist, 10th January.*)

"THE idea of forming a Joint Stock Bank in London, on the Scottish system, originated with Mr. John Menzies, who had previously held an appointment in General Register House, Edinburgh." At the end of 1847 or beginning of 1848, he broached his plan to a Mr. Edward Mullins, then a partner in the firm of Mullins and Puddison, solicitors, of Great James-street, Bedford-row, reputed to be an active bustling man of business, not easily daunted or diverted from the prosecution of his purpose by ordinary difficulties. He was supposed to possess an influential connection, and to be eminently qualified to act as the solicitor for any important public company. Mr. Mullins approved of the project, and a prospectus was drawn up and printed, which the two might offer to persons likely to promote the undertaking. Many were appealed to, who expressed their approbation of the proposal, but declined to connect themselves with the Bank, while Mr. Alderman Farebrother, disliking joint stock banks, and thinking the banking facilities of London sufficient, "refused to lend the use of his name to the contemplated establishment." Some friends of Mr. Mullins—persons unknown to the public—were then called together at a tavern, and gentlemen of eminence in the city were mentioned as likely to aid the scheme, but not one good name could be got for the Board of Directors.

The early part of 1848 was not favourable to new speculations, and all the friends that Mr. Mullins could muster could not furnish forth a presentable Board. The person who then most contributed to this end was a Mr. James Godfrey Elster, who had been in business in the Baltic trade, but had been unfortunate in 1847, and was on the look-out for employment. He had respectable connections in the city, and he undertook to bring some good men into the concern, if he were guaranteed the place of manager on the bank being formed. Having obtained an introduction to John Macgregor, Esq., the member for Glasgow, Mr. Elster, in company with Mr. Mullins and Mr. Menzies, waited on him at Brighton; he took up the matter warmly, and readily consented to become a member of the Board. Whatever might have been Mr. Macgregor's subsequent conduct, he is acquitted of having originated the bank. From this time, however, he became the chief director, and his accession to the scheme was considered of great importance, though it was known that Mr. Moxhay had undertaken to "provide the means for the honorable gentleman's qualification."

About November 8, 1848, at his suggestion, a meeting was held at No. 1, Great James-street, Bedford-row, at which the honorable gentleman presided, and explained the system of Scotch banking. Further exertions were still however necessary to provide a suitable directory, and all the parties already engaged in it exerted themselves to this end. Mr. Macgregor introduced Mr. Hugh Innes Cameron, the law and political agent in Rossshire of Sir James Matheson, and a partner in the firm of Cameron and Martin, parliamentary agents, as a person able, from his connections, to promote the success of the scheme. In spite, however, of all sorts of exertions, drumming up for respectable men in all directions, pledging the printing of the Bank for a name, the work went slowly forward. The first attempt at a public meeting was a complete failure, and it was not till February, 1849, that the prospectus was issued and advertised in the newspapers. At that time the resources of the parties concerned in it were so small that they had to make an arrangement with an advertising agent, who advanced the cash and took the risk of repayment, to procure the publication of the advertisements.

From that time till the month of November there were numerous changes in the plans and prospects of the Bank, in the names of the Directors, and in the persons who promoted it, which are all fully detailed in a pamphlet before us. The first prospectus announced a capital of £500,000 in shares of £100 each, but before the Bank went into operation it was resolved to begin with a capital of £100,000, £50,000 only been paid up. From the appearance, too, of Mr. Cameron on the stage, he, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Macgregor, who procured for him the office of general manager, became the most busy and influential man of the whole. By his advice, it is said, this change was made. By his appointment Mr. Elster, who had exerted himself to promote the success of the Bank, was put aside, and, happily for him, had no further connection with it. By Mr. Cameron's means, too, the office of secretary, which in the first instance was conferred on Mr. Menzies, the projector of the Bank, was united with that of solicitor, and the trust placed in the hands of Mr. Mullins. Mr. Menzies was put aside like Mr. Elster. Thus, by the time the Bank opened, it was entirely in the hands of the governor, Mr. Macgregor; the general manager, Mr. Cameron; and the solicitor-secretary and promoter, Mr. Mullins. The Board of Directors were of little importance. The resources were then £17,000 or £18,000, the paid-up capital of £50,000 required by Act of Parliament having been reduced by preliminary expenses to the above sum, and a great portion of this was said to have been borrowed, and afterwards repaid from the deposits. The great event of commencing business in a manner that was no better than fraudulent was inaugurated by a prayer offered up by a clergyman, a friend of Mr. Cameron, who is described, like Sir John Paul, as assuming in his demeanor the appearances of religion, and by a feast of the manager, solicitor, and directors, who already enjoyed the prospect of their prey.

We recommend persons who are desirous of knowing all the proceedings in detail preliminary to the establishment of the Bank, of which we have given a brief outline, to consult the pamphlet which we are abridging.* As we have no desire to press on the individuals mentioned or condemn them without a hearing, believing that many of them must have something to say in their own defence, we content ourselves with noticing that by the time the project was brought into operation on this insufficient capital, that more than thirty persons of some note or respectability had had the Bank brought under their notice, and had taken part in it, or saw that it was so improperly founded that they refused to have anything to do with it. A great difficulty was experienced to find a broker for it, and it never was favourably regarded on the Stock Exchange. How, with such antecedents, it came to acquire credit in the metropolis, how it was enabled to enlist in its support so many shareholders of small means and so many depositors, are only to be explained by the *prestige* which is bestowed by a Parliamentary sanction. The Bank was incorporated by Act of Parliament—it had received the name of Royal—the governor was a member of the House of Commons—it had another member of Parliament among the Board of Directors. These constituted for the public—too ignorant, alas! of the true value of such things—a very efficient and solemn guarantee of the Bank. The public knew nothing of Mr. Cameron and Mr. Mullins, but they were deeply penetrated with respect for the authority of Parliament. As it is intended only to be exercised for good, they believe that the intention is fulfilled, and they implicitly trusted the Parliamentary sanction implied in the Act of Incorporation, and in the presence of members of that august body. Members of Parliament, like the members of other corporations, have not, we are afraid, very acute consciences, or they might be struck a little aghast at the responsibility which devolves on them by their sanction becoming a means of delusion and fraud.

The success of the Bank in the first year promised it a durable existence. The public placed large funds at its disposal, and had the managers been prudent and honest, however much in difficulties they might have been at its commencement, they might have benefited themselves, and avoided inflicting any great injury on the public. But the arts used to get the Bank established guided its proceedings. Predatory animals are often preyed upon. In departing from what is right, men often lose the sense of perceiving it, and permit others to do what they have done for themselves. Mr. Cameron might have taken £30,000 and Mr. Mullins £13,000, and the bank not have been hopelessly ruined, but their consciences or their fears made them ascend to the heavier advances, which resulted in greater losses, made to others. Directors were debtors, one to the extent of £3000, besides dishonoured bills; another, £7000; another, 14,000; another, £70,000; a mining speculation wasted £100,000; a Shropshire colliery swallowed £6000; a plumber got a credit for a building speculation for £10,000; the Islington Cattle Market is a debtor for £10,000; Mr. Oliver, at Liverpool, received advances to the extent of £13,000; and the Bank held a considerable sum of Joseph Windle Cole's forged warrants, of Westminster Improvement Bonds, and the scrip of many abortive companies, as securities for money advanced. The cunning managers were preyed on by regular sharpers, and waiters and clerks opened accounts, and, after obtaining money, bolted, or procured advances on false title-deeds. The Bank had a good trade, but the management was more reckless than the establishing of the Bank was fraudulent, and those who were the agents for plundering the confiding clients lost even more than they took.

In the second year after the Bank was established, it was insolvent. Accounts, however, were continually cooked, and one poor clerk, instrumental in doing this dirty work, who had a conscience, was only saved from insanity by being removed from the Bank. The shareholders and the public were artfully deceived. Dividends were paid out of the deposits and declared to be profits. The public were swindled on false pretexts. Branches were located in fine buildings in different places, and the snare was spread over the whole metropolis. That the Bank should have carried on business for nearly seven years, between November, 1849, and September, 1856, is more extraordinary than that it should at length have exploded. It is the more extraordinary when we remember how many persons were connected with it from the beginning to the end,—many of them men of undoubted means and respectability, no one of whom ever conveyed to the public the smallest hint of the rottenness which tainted the Royal British Bank at its commencement, and gradually destroyed it. A more ugly feature has not appeared in all the late dishonest proceedings connected with commerce, than the great number of persons who either shared in the frauds of the Royal British Bank from the beginning, or were parties to concealing them. It must not, however, be forgotten that the principal culprits were not regular commercial men, but adventurers, solicitors, "writers," and bankrupts, who made use of commerce to perpetrate frauds.

We have not dragged many names forward, but persons who have a deep interest in the affairs of Banks will we suppose, take up this pamphlet, and though they may not be able criminally to prosecute many of the persons mentioned, they who know by what means and names they have been deceived will be justified in calling them to a strict account before the bar of public opinion for their complicity in this nefarious swindle. By that means the sense of individual responsibility, which seems faint or lost under the many contrivances of the legislature to protect society, now like a man perishing under the weight of his own armour, may be recovered or restored to strength. We must repeat the opinion we expressed on November 29, in speaking of the excellent judgment of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Page Wood, in the case of Gartside and Outram, that no minor obligations to superiors or to friends can exonerate individuals from the higher obligations of morality, and cannot excuse them from being parties to frauds any more than to treason or to murder. Our sense of individual responsibility for everything which a man does in his private or permits in his public capacity needs much to be sharpened, if we are to lessen private and public wrong.

We must say of the pamphlet, that it supplies a specimen of the prevalent desires to obtain wealth by not very honest means. Who the "One behind the Scenes" is, the pamphlet reveals at every page, and he is not wholly guiltless of concealing too long what he too well knew. But while his pamplet carries with it internal evidence of having been recently composed, it is called to attract public attention "The Suppressed Pamphlet." Suppressed by whom or for how long? The world will be grateful for the mass of curious details affecting many persons it contains, but we should have more respect for the writer had it not shared by its titlepage the baneful arts, common, too, amongst publishers, which it is mainly written to expose.

* We give here the full title of the pamphlet mentioned in the text. "The Suppressed Pamphlet. The Curious and Remarkable History of the Royal British Bank, showing 'how we got it up, and 'how it went down.' By One behind the Scenes." Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

THE POPULATION OF LONDON.—Few persons have the slightest conception of the extraordinary number of country people residing in London. What if we were to say that, of all men and women now living in the metropolis, in all grades of society, more than half are country people—would this be generally believed? The Census Commissioners ascertained this to be unquestionably the fact in 1851; for of 1,395,000 persons, aged twenty years and upwards, no more than 645,000 were born in London, the remaining 750,000 having been born in the country or abroad, and having changed their residence to London at some period or other of their lives. Including children, and taking account of the increase of population between 1851 and 1856, there must at the present moment be more than one million inhabitants of London who were born either in the country or abroad—that is, one million inhabitants of London who are not Londoners by birth. It is curious to see how this enormous aggregate has been made up. Some counties appear to be remarkable for their tendency to send their folks up to London. Thus our metropolitan population comprises 28,000 Norfolk people, and about an equal number from Suffolk; Hampshire claims credit for 34,000; there are 25,000 acute Yorkshire folk; Somerset comes out in force with 32,000; and what is perhaps yet more remarkable, considering the distance of the county, we have no less than 37,000 Devonshire people among us; we might, perchance, have expected more than 30,000 from the whole of Scotland; but 110,000 from Ireland, prove how enormous must have been the stream of human beings flowing eastward to the great centre. Every sixteenth adult on an average among the adults of London, was born in the Emerald Isle. Foreigners of all climes have sent us 30,000 residents, of whom 10,000 are German, and 7000 French. The children and young persons, i. e. those under twenty years of age, are, of course in a much greater ratio born in the city which they now inhabit; yet even here we meet with the somewhat startling fact that there are 20,000 children and young persons in London who were born in Ireland, besides children and young persons born in London of Irish parents. It is impossible to avoid seeing that much of good or of evil, or of both combined, must result from this strong infusion of youthful Celtic blood in the masses of the metropolis. The population is so vast that we are apt to lose sight of items which, considered separately, would appear enormous. That there are 80,000 children born yearly in London—that there are 350,000 marriageable but unmarried women—that there are 50,000 persons always resident in poor houses, prisons, and other establishments where they are daily fed out of national or public resources—that there are 1200 places of worship, in which, despite our vice and alleged Sabbath desecration, there are generally a million attendances at divine worship on a Sunday, including the services at different times of the day,—that there are nearly 6000 schools, on the books of which there are 600,000 scholars—all these striking facts have been ascertained by the Census Commissioners. We have taken no further liberties with their tables and returns, than to add a small ratio of increase for the five years elapsed since the census was taken. Numerous other curious items present themselves. Thus, although we are quarrelling with the health of the metropolis, there are, nevertheless, thirty inhabitants not less than 100 years old, let the excess above a hundred be what it may. There are 20,000 persons engaged in killing and selling animal food, a greater number in preparing and selling vegetable food, and nearer 30,000 in making and selling beverages. More than 30,000 tailors are plying the needle in London, while 40,000 boot and shoemakers are fashioning and cobbling our leathern understandings. Nearly 25,000 professional men are supplying the daily and weekly quotas of divinity, law, and physic; and about an equal number of authors and printers furnish us with books and newspapers. The domestic servants in London, male and female, reach the almost incredible number of 200,000. The worthy ancient females of the Mrs. Gamp school, together with their co-labourers the charwomen, washerwomen, and manglers, present a corps of 60,000 strong. There are more than 100,000 women and girls in the metropolis who earn a living—in most cases, it may be feared, a scanty living—by the use of the needle. Nearly 30,000 clerks are always quill-driving in relation to some commercial matters or others. Thus we find that, so astounding is the amount of population, the persons engaged in any one of the above occupations would equal in number the entire inhabitants of a large town.—*Edinburgh Review.*

THE PERSIAN EMBASSY IN FRANCE.—Ferouk Khan, the Persian ambassador, when he lately put into Toulon from stress of weather, remained there for nearly two days. He was received with great honour, a salvo of artillery being fired on his landing from the forts and the admiral's flag-ship the Bretagne; and on his visiting this last-named vessel, the next day, he was greeted with a salute of seventeen guns. The ambassador expressed his admiration and astonishment at the arsenal, and the immense naval resources which it contained. Ferouk Khan is charged to present to the Emperor Napoleon a portrait of the Shah surrounded with diamonds, and four Turcoman horses; to the Empress, a rich pearl necklace; and to the Prince Imperial, a sword long preserved in Persia as a Mussulman relic.

THE HUNTINGTON TRIAL.

HISTORY OF A FAST NEW YORKER.

(*From the New York Tribune, 3rd January.*)

WE have taken the trouble to collect the evidence taken on the trial of Charles B. Huntington for forgery, that our readers may be able to get at the history of the man, without wading through masses of testimony, and thus readily judge of the merits of this extraordinary case for themselves.

Charles B. Huntington was born in Geneva, Ontario County, in 1822, where he remained in his father's family till he reached his majority. Early in life, he was afflicted with a scrofulous disease in his head and neck, which hung about him till he was upward of ten years old. He received excellent moral and religious training at home, and was studiously kept from low associations. Toward his parents he showed a respectful regard, but they found it difficult to impress him, by chastisement, with a sense of moral obligation, as he early showed a disposition to do forbidden things. He would steal, lie, destroy things wantonly, and drive nails no matter where. Once he altered his father's handwriting in the family record so as to make himself a year younger than he was.

Between ten and sixteen, he went to school steadily, where he appeared, according to one of his schoolmates, sometimes smart, sometimes very stupid, rather shallow than malicious, but always reckless. He used to write excuses in his father's name, and lie when interrogated about them; he would read copied compositions as his own; tear a leaf anywhere from a book when he wanted a piece of paper; engage in various young American speculations, &c. On the whole he was thought altogether the worst boy in school, and received the most frequent thrashings, which he seemed to mind very little.

In 1843 or '44, at the age of 21, Huntington came to this city, where he served as clerk in a furniture store till 1845, when he formed a partnership in the same business, which failed before the end of the third year, paying but ten cents on the dollar. After a few months' visit at home, he returned to the city and went into Wall-street, where he engaged in cemetery schemes. Between the fall of 1848 and 1850, he embarked in four of these, two of which were on Manhattan Island, one in Buffalo, and one in Baltimore. All were failures. In June, 1851, hearing that there were dirty clothes to be washed on the Isthmus, Huntington started a steam laundry at Panama, which was in operation but two or three weeks.

After planning a stock-company, which went no further than paper, he got up a couple of bogus banks in the spring and fall of 1852. Their bills he put into circulation by paying his creditors with them, allowing ten per cent. on every debt, they to circulate and redeem them at 1½ per cent. Both exploded within a few months of their birth, and Huntington was indicted for his participation in one of them, but never brought to trial. In 1853, he started the Little Androscoggin Company in Maine, with a charter authorizing the manufacture of linen goods or paper, and such other articles as may necessarily or conveniently be connected therewith. Under the latter clause, he commenced issuing bank bills, but the scheme was soon broken up. He went to California in the winter of 1853-4, but returned in some four months to find his liabilities upward of 100,000 dollars, a large portion of which grew out of forged paper. He prevailed on most of his creditors to release him from their claims and to destroy the evidences of his guilt. From the whole testimony in the case, it would seem, indeed, that he had a wonderful power of winning attachment and confidence, and inducing those whom he had wronged to forgive and trust him again, and those who had furnished capital and lost money by his speculations—he does not seem to have had any to lose himself, or to have made any except in the case of the Buffalo cemetery—to lend again. In 1848, the year in which he went into the cemetery business, he married a woman whose devotion to him has been exemplary. Between the death of one scheme and the birth of another, he would have seasons of low spirits, when he threatened to make away with himself, particularly by accidental drowning on the way to Brooklyn, so that his wife might get the insurance on his life.

After his return from California, he renewed business as a note-broker in Wall-street, which, indeed, he had made the centre of his operations during the previous years. Whatever the precise date at which he began again to "make paper," in the winter and spring of 1856 he is doing so on a large scale, which grew larger and larger throughout the year. The forgeries to the amount of 400,000 dollars which are charged in the twenty-seven indictments found against him, are probably not a tithe of those actually committed. His deposits for five months in a single bank were five millions, and his counsel assert that he issued bills to the amount of twenty millions in the course of the year. None of the signatures which he forged were tolerable imitations, some of them no imitations at all; and in one case the firm whose name was used was a firm of mere lawyers, the order of whose names was reversed at that. The forged paper was in all cases, so far as known, deposited as collateral security, on the faith of which loans were expected. When first arrested, he was released on bail in the sum of 20,000 dollars only, all his forgeries not having been discovered, but went to Wall-street as usual the next morning, taking no steps to escape or to destroy the evidence of his guilt.

Huntington's career in the street was fully paralleled in the magnificence of his private life. After moving eight or ten times within three years, he purchased a splendid house in a fashionable quarter up town, which he proceeded to furnish with a princely disregard of expense. His furniture was of carved rosewood; his silver plate filled a large iron safe; he had vases in his parlour, some of which cost from 250 to 700 dollars a pair. On Sundays he used to dine off silver, and would sometimes, even when alone, hire a brass band of twelve musicians to play in the house. He kept from ten to a dozen servants, and two dogs, one weighing one hundred and fifty and the other two pounds—the latter costing 36 dollars. His riding bills averaged from 50 to 100 dollars a month, and sometimes ran up to 12 dollars a day. He owned six or eight carriages of different styles and several spans of horses at a time, one of which cost nearly 3000 dollars. His Broadway tailor's bill was from 600 to 800 dollars for the past year, in the course of which he bought from 25 to 30 pairs of pants, 8 to 10 coats, and 15 to 20 vests, all highest priced articles. Other furnishings and toilet articles were purchased in abundance and costliness to match. He seldom asked the price of anything, often did not wait for his change, however large it might be, and would give large perquisites to his grooms (of whom he had four) and others who waited upon him. He was not economical even in his religion, but owned several high-priced pews in churches of different denominations. No man ever smoked so much; he was scarcely ever seen without a cigar in his mouth, and made away with from 20 to 30 a-day. His expensive tastes followed him into the Tombs, where he ate the most sumptuous meals, frequently paying a dollar a piece for pears for his dessert. On the trial, the exquisite dressing of hair and the sumptuousness of his attire provoked constant remarks from spectators.

Such is the history of Huntington's life, as it appears on the evidence, mostly introduced by his counsel, in answer to an indictment charging him with wilful forgery.

One or two additional facts should be mentioned which, it was claimed, went to substantiate the theory of insanity which the defence regarded as deducible from his strange life of speculation and success. A sister of his father, who is now 76 years of age, was insane from the age of 75 to 80, and a brother has been in the same situation since he was 80 years old. His mother's brother became deranged when a young man—his mania being to beg piteously in the street, and shortly after give away what he received from passers by. At school, Huntington used to pull the hair out of his head, saying that it ached, and that was the way to relieve it. In 1851-5 he was subject to roaring in the ears, hypochondria and a derangement of the digestive organs. He was always a man of sudden impulses, erratic conduct, and a nervous nature.

None of the witnesses, however, who had been long acquainted with him, ventured an opinion that he was insane. A homœopathic physician, who attended his family in late years, regarded him as "cracked," but never thought that his mind was unsound. Witnesses who called his schemes those of a madman engaged in them one after another; and several thought his actions at least as attributable to want of moral as mental integrity.

But two physicians viz., Dr. W. Parker, Professor of Surgery, and Dr. Chandler R. Gilman, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in a college in the city, were called as experts. They had separately visited the prisoner at the Tombs in company with one of his counsel, and concluded from the conversations which then took place, that he was morally insane; Dr. Parker thinking it a particular and Dr. Gilman a general insanity. Both agreed that Huntington regarded forgery as a crime, but that he did not appreciate the consequences of its commission. Dr. Parker regarded it as an irresistible impulse to "make paper," and Dr. Gilman to commit crime in general. Both thought that he was labouring under a diseased organisation of the brain which impelled him to do what he did, but was the subject of no hallucination or delusion, and acted with his eyes open and a knowledge of the nature of the tendency which controlled him. Dr. Parker was sure that the insanity which he detected was not simulated; but Dr. Gilman, a little more modest, only concluded on the whole that it was not. The physicians were particularly struck with Huntington's impassivity and coolness; and Dr. Parker supposed that he had a conscience, but did not regard it as similar to other men's consciences, since he had done what other men, having consciences, do not do. Dr. Parker, however, thought that there was nothing in the evidence read to him, taken by itself, which indicated with certainty insanity rather than great recklessness; but, taken in connection with what he knew, it confirmed his conclusion that the prisoner's mind was unsound.

Sundry technical defences were set up as well as insanity, but that appeared to be principally relied upon. His counsel, indeed, stated that they were almost ready to throw up the case, when a chance remark that Huntington must be crazy turned their thoughts in that direction.

The trial concluded by a verdict of "guilty of forgery in the third degree."

Judge Capron immediately sentenced Huntington to the State Prison for four years and ten months, which is the full limit of the law.

MR. COBDEN, M.P., AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR.—Mr. Cobden, having received an invitation to the *soirée* of the Bradford Early Closing Association, wrote expressing his regret that, owing to other engagements, it would not be in his power to be present at the demonstration in favour of the early closing of places of business, and adding—"My sympathies are all in favour of moderate hours of labour, because I am anxious to see those engaged in business enjoying leisure sufficient to the due cultivation of the higher and nobler purposes of existence. In all my public efforts, whether for cheapening the means of subsistence, or lightening the burden of taxation by a reduction of government expenditure, I have always pursued a policy which was calculated to place in the hands of the toiling millions the power of lessening the hours of labour without a corresponding curtailment of the necessaries and comforts of life. I am afraid, however, that the policy of our Government for the last three years—a policy which has not been without some share of popularity with the masses—has not been favourable to the object you have in view. The greater the amount expended by Government in war, or preparation for war, the heavier must be the toil of the people, for it is from their labour alone that our rulers can draw the means for supporting fleets and armies. I wish that cause and effect were more logically kept in view in the discussion of these matters. If I had been present at your meeting, I should not have abstained from an allusion to some of those vain-glorious theories of which we have heard so much of late, asserting it to be the duty of this country to set the whole world right, whenever and wherever it may be 'out of joint;' and I would have endeavoured to show the incompatibility of such a doctrine (if seriously carried out) with any other result than the brutish degradation of our population from over-work, and the want of leisure for the education of themselves or their offspring. It is a subject, however, which I will not attempt to discuss in a letter. Let me, therefore, wish you all possible success in your movement."

MILITARY PRISONS.—Colonel Jebb, in a small blue-book lately published, reports the state of military prisons during 1855. The number of these prisons was 17, whereof nine were in the United Kingdom and the rest at foreign stations; the whole were capable of holding 1,250 prisoners. Colonel Jebb reports that he cannot advocate a more lenient system of prison discipline for the punishment of offences in the army, because he considers it would fail in its object, and be the least merciful, in the end, that could be pursued. The sentences should be short, but severe. The Colonel reports that drunkenness is very prevalent; in England the committals for this offence last year were 0·35 per cent., in Scotland 0·38 per cent., and in Ireland 0·77 per cent. In Ireland the per centage has been as high as 2·57 per cent., and in Scotland as high as 2.05 per cent., within the last nine years. In 1855 there were 1,577 prisoners under 20 years of age, 3,185 under 30, 528 under 40, and 32 above 40 years of age; 2983 were English, 557 Scotch, and 1742 Irish; 3263 were Protestants, 344 Presbyterians, and 1715 Papists. 5020 prisoners were of good character (in prison), 182 of indifferent, and 120 of bad character. The total number imprisoned last year was 5322. There were 2441 cases of desertion, 1201 of absence without leave or license, 593 of drunkenness, 275 of disgraceful conduct, and 812 miscellaneous. The total charge for pay and allowances for prison officers and for the subsistence and washing of the prisoners (in 1855) was £15,993, and the full pay and beer money of prisoners in confinement, not issued, amounted to £13,868. 2217 corporal punishments were inflicted last year—an immense increase, attributable to transient causes. 1117 of these sentences were inflicted in the Crimea. There were 808 cases of recommitment last year. The health of the prisoners has improved, and it appears that the reduced scale of diet adopted in 1850 has not had any injurious effect on their general health. The diet in use at home has been (ordinary) 8 oz. of oatmeal for breakfast, 9 oz. of Indian meal for dinner, and 8 oz. of bread for supper, with a half-pint of milk to each meal. After 84 days' incarceration this diet is increased to 10 oz. of oatmeal and 12 oz. of Indian meal. The effects of the discipline, on the whole, are deemed highly satisfactory.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.—A patent was taken out in England about two years ago, says the *Argus*, of an improved method of laying down rails on the permanent way without sleepers. The name of the patentee is Mr. De Bergue, and his agent, Mr. J. Cairns, who has recently arrived in this colony, is about to make trial of the patent on the St. Kilda branch of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay railway a space of fifty yards having been granted to him by the company for that purpose. A day or two ago we had an opportunity of examining Mr. De Bergue's plates, and they appear to us to deserve the careful attention of colonial engineers, and of all who are interested in the safe and economic construction of our railways. The novelty of the method consists in the disuse of wooden sleepers, both transverse and longitudinal, the iron plates to which the rails are attached being cast of sufficient size to afford a firm foundation to the rail. By this means, it is asserted, perfect safety is insured at a far less cost than is occasioned by the use of sleepers. In Captain Clark's report, p. 99, the sum of £1760 is mentioned as the estimated cost per mile of sleepers alone. The cost of rails, plates, bolts, and all other iron work per mile, according to De Bergue's method, is said to be only £2360. A further advantage is claimed in the diminished cost of laying the rails. It is asserted that sixteen men can, in four days, lay down a mile of rails; this, at 25s. per man per day, amounts to £80, whereas the estimated expense of laying down rails in the ordinary way is £220 per mile. We understand that Mr. De Bergue's method has been tried with success on a portion of the London and South Western and of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways, and on the Valentia and Barcelona lines in Spain. It is right that a plan which promises so great advantages should be carefully examined by our highest scientific authorities, and we are glad that the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company have afforded an opportunity of testing its merits.

PRODUCING ICE BY ARTIFICIAL MEANS.—Professor Meriam, of weather notoriety, is travelling, and has written a letter to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* from the banks of the Cuyahoga, Ohio. We give the following extract:—"This afternoon I have been engaged in examining a machine made here for producing intense cold by artificial means. The machine, after being worked an hour, brought down the mercury in the thermometer to the line of twenty-four degrees below zero, which was the lowest degree marked on the scale. I cut an apple and placed it on the outside of one of the metal pipes in which a current of ether is made to pass through a vacuum, and in a few minutes it was frozen. This machine has been two years in being brought to its present state of great forwardness. It is worked by steam. It freezes water, forming blocks of ice twelve inches by six—that being the size of the metal cells in which the refrigeration takes place. Each cell is separated from the others by what may be called a flue. A large number of these cells are placed in what may be called a square cistern, and of sufficient number to produce a ton of ice at one operation. Clothing of persons coming to quarantine in vessels can be frozen by this machine, and thus divested of the germs of pestilence. It can be made to frost the entire inside of a ship in a few hours, and thus purify its hold and its other apartments; and it is capable of reducing the temperature of stone warehouses so low, as to free the goods stored in the refrigerated apartments from every thing infected with yellow fever."

KELSO POUND.—8th April. Bay entire colt, MN near shoulder. Chesnut horse, both hind feet white, blaze in face, A (writing capital) near shoulder, E off shoulder. Bay mare, off hip down, off shoulder apparently C and J reversed. Chesnut mare, blaze in face, XA near shoulder, E off shoulder. Bay colt, bang tail, AA over 8 near shoulder (the two A's writing capitals). Bay filly, apparently FB near shoulder; damages 10s. each. Black mare, off hind foot white, apparently ED off shoulder; foal by her side, unbranded; damages £1. Red bull, unbranded; damages, 10s. White bullock, brown spots on neck, TK off rump and ribs; damages 1s. 6d. Red and white poley steer, 5 off shoulder; damages 3s. 6d. Will be sold on 1st May.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April 16.—William the Fourth (s.), Captain Chatfield, from Merimbula, April 14th. Passengers—Mrs. Duguid, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Price, Miss Dyson, Miss M'Kay, Miss Selkirk, Miss Martin, Messrs. J. Manning, Raper, Farrell, M'Phee, Kirkwood, Dickenson, Bennett, M'Kay, Sutler, Master Manning and Chatfield, and 2 in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

DEPARTURES.

April 16.—H. M. S. Herald, for a cruise.
April 16.—William Alfred, for Wellington.
April 16.—Polly, for New Plymouth.
April 16.—Wiedemann, for Guam.
April 16.—Lady Agnes Duff, for Guam.
April 16.—Malvina Vidal, for Guam.
April 16.—Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town.
April 16.—Emma, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Egypt, for the Isle of Pines and Anatam; Thames, for Port Essington; Duke of Wellington, for Geelong; Margaret Mitchell and Electra, for Guam; John Knox, for the South Sea Islands; St. Anne, for Batavia; Lord Warriston, for Hong Kong; and Bonnie Doon, for Moreton Bay.

CLEARANCES.

April 16.—John Knox, cutter, 12 tons, Captain Marshall, for the South Sea Islands, in ballast. Passengers—Two in the steerage.

April 16.—St. Anne, ship, 437 tons, Captain Gilettee, for Batavia, in ballast.

April 16.—Tasmania (s.), 285 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Cowley, Mr. and Mrs. Temple, Messrs. Jeffreys, Kitchen, Crow, Stanford, and Farmer.

April 16.—Bonnie Doon, barque, 216 tons, Captain Sholl, for Moreton Bay, with passengers and sundries.

April 16.—Lord Warriston, ship, 1144 tons, Captain Locke, for Hongkong, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.

April 16.—Minerva and Harp, from Newcastle, with 187 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 24 bales wool, 306 hides, 2 crates horns, 15 bundles sheep-skins, 44 trusses hay, 193 bags maize, 11 bags potatoes, 9 bags onions, 20 bags bran, 6 lambs, 4 calves, 8 coops fowls, 3 cases eggs, 10 pigs, and sundries; Bride, from the Hawkesbury River, with 400 bushels shells; Elizabeth Ann and Catherine, from Brisbane Water, with 5000 feet timber, 250 baskets shells, 52,000 shingles, and 2 hides; Hunter (s.), from Morpeth, with 190 sheep, 2 bundles sheepskins, 28 bales wool, 95 bags maize, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 16.—Bride, for the Hawkesbury River; Architect, H. M. Warfield, and Alexander and John, for Newcastle; Cumberland, for Morpeth; Pennen, and Elizabeth Ann, for Brisbane Water.

EXPORTS.

April 16.—Tasmania (s.) for Hobart Town: 10 quarter-casks wine, Brown and Co.; 5 cases cigars, 2 barrels snuff, James Stark; 25 tierces beef, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 2 bars iron, T. Robertson; 1 bale tweed, T. Perkins; 1 bag bolts, W. M'Donald; 117 cheese, 10 tierces beef, 1 box fruit, T. Clinch; 5 bags arrowroot, D. N. Joubert.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For the Isle of Pines and Anatam.—By the Egypt, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Hongkong.—By the Lord Warriston, this day, at noon.

For Batavia.—By the St. Anne, this evening, at 6.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), to-morrow at 2 p.m.

For the Mauritius.—By the Jacques Langlois, to morrow evening, at 6.

For the Navigators' and Feegee Islands.—By the John Wesley, to-morrow evening, at 6.

For Vavou.—By the Tickler, to-morrow evening, at 6.

Custom House, Entered Outwards: April 16.—Tickler, schooner, 112 tons, Captain Martin, for Vavou; John Wesley, barque, 259 tons, Birkinshaw, for the South Sea Islands; Dart, brig, 154 tons, Jenkins, for Wellington and Port Cooper.

The cargo of the William the Fourth consists of 285 cheeses, 153 bags potatoes, 1 box cheese, 39 bags barley, 24 hides, 10½ bags wheat, 2 pigs.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 14.—Hay't Roberts, schooner, 95 tons, Captain Griffiths, from Melbourne.

April 15.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

April 14.—Wee Tottie, brig, Captain Thompson, for Hobart Town, with 240 tons coal.

April 14.—Martha, schooner, Captain Hodge, for Geelong, with 146 tons coal.

April 15.—Prince of Denmark, schooner, Captain Evans, for Hobart Town, with 160 tons coal.

April 15.—Yarra Yarra (s.), for Moreton Bay.

April 16.—Mary Anne, schooner, Captain Greig, for Geelong, with 219 tons coal.

THE WILLIAM DENNY.

The following letter received by Captain Kendall, respecting the loss of the above vessel, has been handed to us for publication:—

(To Captain Kendall, agent for the steamship William Denny.)

Sir,—My attention having been called to the discrepancy which appears between the statements of the cabin and steerage passengers of the ill-fated iron steamship William Denny, as to the course steered by Captain Mailler at the time the vessel ran ashore the second time—the one stating it to be N.E. and the other to be North—and as I consider it a matter of importance not only in reference to the disaster of the Denny, but also to the future safe navigation of our coasts in iron vessels, I wish to explain the circumstances which must have led the steerage passengers to make the statement they did, by drawing wrong conclusions from an ascertained fact. And perhaps no better proof can be adduced to show the real cause of the accident to the vessel.

When the ship floated off after being ashore the first time, Captain Mailler directed the course to be S. E., but as that would have been steering back towards Auckland, when the ship's head came round to N. E. by binnacle compass (which was E. by N. by the standard compass) he directed her to be kept that course. I stood by the binnacle watching this course from the time this order was given until the vessel struck the second time, and can bear testimony to the course steered being N. E. When the tide had left the vessel hard aground, her head was still N. E. The steerage passengers had no opportunity of watching the courses steered, as they are not allowed on the poop, nor could any of them have been watching the course without my knowledge. On the following day when the fog cleared away, I found, to my surprise, *that all the compasses were due North*, and they have remained so up to the time of my leaving the vessel. Hence it was that the steerage passengers, observing a day or two after the accident that the ship's head was north, came to the conclusion that the captain must have been steering north when the ship ran ashore.

Not having sailed in a iron ship before, I was at first unwilling to allow that a dense fog could affect the compasses to any serious extent; but in a conversation with Captain Bowden of the iron steamer Wonga Wonga, he stated that his experience had caused him to place no confidence in his compasses in a fog. That he at one time found the Sale Rock close under his bow, when he had shaped a course by his compasses to go clear outside of all the Islands; and that he had so frequently found his compasses affected by the dense fogs on the coast of New Zealand, that he could never trust to them at such a time.

It would be of importance to the safe navigation of iron vessels, if the effect of fogs on their compasses could be fully established, and to what extent they are liable to be affected.

W. T. TRAPPIT.

Sydney, April 15th, 1857.

NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA.

In addition to our present means of travel between San Francisco and New York, we are to have in the course of a year a new line of steamships, by which it is said communication can be established between the two ports in fifteen days—that is, it will take but fifteen days to accomplish the passage. The company by which this is to be effected has been incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of California, and we understand that it numbers among its members some of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of that State. The capital is fixed at one million of dollars, in shares of five hundred each, and the term of incorporation extends to fifteen years. In addition to a share in the dividends, the certificate of stock entitles the holder to one passage to or from California every year, the ticket being attached to the certificate in the form of a coupon. The holder is also allowed the privilege of selling the ticket for one hundred and fifty dollars, which is the fare for a first cabin passage, or the second cabin passage, which is fixed at fifty dollars each. To enable the company to perform their contract in regard to the time of passage between New York and San Francisco they intend building two mammoth four-wheeled steamers precisely alike, one of which will run on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific, the transit across the isthmus to be made at points which may hereafter be selected by agents of the company. The steamers will exceed in size any vessel ever constructed of wood in this country or England, and will each be four hundred and thirty-five feet long, and 8700 tons register. But the great feature of these ships is not after all their immense size so much as the great power of their machinery, and the employment of four wheels to each steamer instead of two to perform the work of propulsion. A patent has been obtained for this new appliance, as it has been satisfactorily proved that the inventor has discovered a new principle in the art of steam-navigation. The great difficulty which was to be overcome in accelerating the speed of steamers was found to be, not the resistance presented by the body of water in the front, but the pressure of water about the stern, acting as a sort of drag upon the vessel and counteracting to a considerable degree the impetus which she receives from each revolution of her wheels. This was illustrated in an accidental way while the inventor was crossing Lake Erie in a steamer some years ago. His attention was attracted by a piece of wood which he observed floating by the side of the vessel, a few feet feet from the stern, and which remained in the same place, although the vessel was under full headway. He saw that it was not attached to anything, and on close investigation discovered that it was kept there by the dead water which clings to the stern, and which, as we have stated, acts as a drag upon the progress of the vessel. To counteract the effect of this he conceived the idea of constructing a steamer with four wheels, the two nearest the stern being added for the purpose of overcoming this drag, as well as to increase the speed of the vessel. Herein consists the superiority which he claims over all ocean steamers as at present constructed; and he also claims that by means of his improvement a steamer can be propelled at a rate of at least twenty miles an hour. Each steamer is, as we have stated, to be 435 feet long, and the hull will be bound together and strengthened by diagonal braces of iron, and an upright and inverted arch extending nearly the whole length. Each will also have two engines of three thousand horse power. The first engine, which is situated nearest the bow, will have an 82-inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke, and the after engine an 85-inch cylinder and 13-feet stroke. The specifications for the building of these immense steamers contain all the requirements of the new steamboat law lately introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Seward, of New York. The accommodations for passengers are to be commensurate with the gigantic dimensions of the vessels. Besides 126 staterooms, each will have 2245 berths, sufficient to accommodate comfortably as many as three thousand persons. Every precaution will be taken to insure a safe as well as a speedy passage, and for this purpose they will have thirteen fire-engines—eight to be worked by steam and five by hand. Then they will also five water-tight compartments a-piece, and the machinery will be so arranged that the engines can work in perfect unison or entirely independent of each other. Some idea may be formed of the immense size of these steamers from the fact that they will have four acres of deck room, a main saloon 350 feet long, and will carry seven thousand tons. Both steamers are to be ready for sea by August, 1857; and it is the intention of the projectors that for speed, comfort, and safety, they will be unsurpassed. Should they prove successful they will produce a great revolution in steam navigation. It is proposed that when the vessels are finished the one designed for the Pacific shall be started for her destination, while her consort on the Atlantic side shall take a pleasure excursion to England, and return in time to take her place before the other gets round. The principal object of the formation of this company is for the purpose of encouraging emigration to the Golden State, which for a year or two past has materially fallen off, owing mostly, it is stated, to the enormous rates which are at present charged for the passage.—*New York Herald*.—30th January.

THE LOSS OF THE TYNE.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have much satisfaction in making known the handsome and generous manner in which Mr. Edouard Pecher, Consul-General of his Majesty the King of the Belgians at Rio Janeiro, has conferred a donation of £500 on Henry Bath, chief boatman in the Coastguard service, and in charge of the St. Alban's station, for his good and brave conduct in proceeding to the assistance of the Royal Mail steamer Tyne. The following is Mr. Pecher's letter to Commodore Eden, the Controller-General of the Coastguard service, and their Lordships' reply; and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have also had much satisfaction in promoting Henry Bath to be a chief officer in the Coastguard service, as a mark of their appreciation of his excellent conduct.

Admiralty, January 17.

(Copy.) Antwerp, January 16.

Sir,—I was passenger on board the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's steamer Tyne, Commander Valler.

While the steamer was bumping violently on the beach, Henry Bath, chief boatman, Coastguard station, St. Alban's Head, came on board to render assistance.

On seeing our critical position he might have returned immediately on shore, but he remained with us, and all the passengers admired his manly behaviour. By his presence he gave confidence to all.

I happened to be saved in the lifeboat steered by Henry Bath, and on reaching shore I promised him £500 as a token of my admiration at his noble conduct and of my gratitude for the service he had rendered me. It is my duty to add that his noble heart refused the sum I offered him, finding it too great, and out of proportion with the merit of his conduct; but, knowing that he is the father of four children, I persevere the more in my first intention, and beg to inform you, sir, that I have instructed my bankers, Messrs. Frederick Huth and Co., in London, to pay to him, or to the Coast-guard office for account of Henry Bath, the said sum of £500.

I must add that the men rowing the boat which brought Henry Bath on board the Tyne showed much courage and devotedness; they saved a great number of passengers; and the Coast-guard office may be proud of having such noble servants.

I would in no manner have it that the expression of my gratitude towards Henry Bath might appear as a sort of blame for worthy and respectable Captain Valler and his valiant officers. They and the crew did their duty manfully. The greatest order reigned on board, and never shall I think with soreness on those courageous but unhappy men. I have, &c.,

Edouard Pecher,
Consul-Général de Belgique, Rio Janeiro.

Captain Charles Eden, Controller-General,
Coastguard Office, London.

(Copy.)

Admiralty, January 17.

Sir,—Commodore Eden, Controller-General of the Coastguard, having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of yesterday's date, expressing your wish to offer the very handsome reward of £500 to Henry Bath, chief boatman of the Coastguard service, as a token of your appreciation of his brave conduct in proceeding to the Tyne steamer after she had run ashore near St. Alban's Head, and in saving the lives of yourself and other passengers, I am commanded by my lords to acquaint you that they cannot have any objection to his accepting your munificent reward, and that my lords have also had much satisfaction in promoting him to be a chief officer in the Coastguard service, as a mark of their approbation of his gallant conduct.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,
R. Osborne.

Monsieur Edouard Pecher, Consul-Général
de Belgique à Rio de Janeiro, Antwerp.

Junction of the Atlantic and Pacific.—Another effort is about to be made to unite the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans by a ship canal. The present undertaking is under the management of Mr. Kelly, an American gentleman of great energy of character and enterprise. He is now in Paris, intent on obtaining the direct personal approbation and encouragement of his Majesty the Emperor, who is known to take a deep interest in a project which has every now and then occupied the attention of the maritime states of Europe for some hundreds of years. Like Dr. Cullen, Mr. Kelly purposes that the canal shall be without locks or dams. He proposes to commence on the Atlantic side, on the Bay of Candelaria, ascending the Atrato river for a distance of sixty-three miles, to its junction with the river Truando, and thence for thirty-eight miles, when he will make a cut through to Kelly's Inlet, a further distance of twenty-four miles, to the Pacific Ocean. This plan involves, however, what will be considered an objection, namely, a tunnel three miles long, but this is, in fact, a matter of comparatively small moment when the great importance and gigantic nature of the undertaking is considered. A canal to allow ships to cross the Isthmus from one ocean to the other, thus avoiding the delay and perils of the voyage round Cape Horn, is, indeed, a work of universal interest, and one in which every maritime power in Europe and America should lend every encouragement, and, if necessary, assistance. If such an undertaking be carried out successfully, its commercial importance will be immense, in fact, is incalculable, and its political influence will be immense.—*Morning Chronicle*, 19th January.

Steam Communication with Canada.—It has been positively announced in Canada, on the authority of a letter from a merchant in Liverpool, whose position would enable him to obtain correct information, that the Messrs. Cunard are going to establish a line of screw steam-ships between the St. Lawrence and Liverpool next spring. Such a step will be an important one, and we are glad to perceive that it is most favourably received in Canada. No fears are entertained of the result of the competition with the Canadian line, which indeed will prove of great advantage to the public at large. There will be traffic enough for both. It requires development; and the most probable effect will be a great additional stimulus to it. Some alarm, however, is expressed lest undue influence should be exercised with the Imperial Government in favour of that line, to the prejudice of the Canadian Company. We think this is quite groundless, for there is a decided opposition springing up in many quarters to the present subsidy system; and when the present contracts expire, the Montreal steamships will be in as good a position as any of their rivals for securing the conveyance, at any rate, of the Canadian portion of the mails. The Cunard Company are already withdrawing their ships from the New York and Boston lines—probably preparatory to sending them to Portland in winter, and Quebec, or rather Point Levi, when the river is open. The St. Lawrence will then have a regular weekly line of ocean steamers next business season.—*News of the World*.

Mutiny on Board the American Ship J. L. Bogart.—On the morning of 19th January, shortly after ten o'clock, the report of firearms was heard to proceed from on board the American ship J. L. Bogart, and soon a flag of distress was hoisted. Captain Conway, who was on shore at the time, hastened to the American Consul's office, and immediately proceeded on board. The Consul instantly communicated with Mr. Clough, the in-door superintendent of police, and he shortly afterwards despatched detective officers Scott and Eaton, with two others of that department, and they, taking ten other officers, proceeded to board the ship. On approaching the side they perceived a regular battle going on upon the deck, and even the bulwarks of the ship bore traces of the contest, being largely dabbled with blood. On going on board, the deck, round the forecastle, presented a horrible appearance, and was covered with pools of gore; the men showed shocking proofs of savage treatment, and the first mate had his head nearly cloven, and lay on the deck. One of the crew was in front of him, also on the floor of the ship, having been wounded in the thigh by a pistol fired at him, as he states, by the second mate. The officers immediately stayed the tumult, and then proceeded to make arrests. The captain and officers charged the crew with mutiny, and the latter accused the officers of brutally ill-treating them. Sixteen of the crew were placed in custody for mutiny and injury to the officers; and the second mate was arrested for shooting and wounding James Christie, an able seaman on board. Christie received the wound in the upper part of the leg, and the ball lodged in the thigh. He was taken to the Birkenhead landing-place, whither the other fifteen charged were carried, together with the second mate, and he was then conveyed to the Birkenhead office. The bullet yet remains in the wound. The first mate, whose name is C. O. Thorber, was carried to the Northern Hospital, where he now lies. He has received a very bad wound on the head, and a stabbed wound in the shoulder. They are not supposed such as to place his life in danger, however. The whole of the crew in custody are more or less injured—some of them very severely. Officer Scott took from the person of the first mate a pistol; and on being carried to the hospital, "brass knuckles" were found in his pocket. We understand that inquiries made on board lead to the conclusion that the officers from the moment the ship cleared commenced ill-treating the men, and that this ill-treatment reached such an acme on Monday morning that the men struck work, and refused their ordinary duty. The officers immediately resorted to arms, shots were fired, and Christie fell wounded. The men then seized whatever was at hand and attacked the officers, wounding the first mate as we have stated above. The occurrence has created much sensation in town. One alleged cause of the mutiny, as stated by the crew, is that they shipped for New York, under articles to that effect, and as they were nearly all black and coloured men, on learning that the vessel was bound for Mobile they refused to go, that being a slave state where they would be all retained in slavery. The men who are in custody are all blacks, and the ship has certainly cleared for Mobile.—*Liverpool Daily Post*, 20th January.

Singular Exchange.—At the Thames Police Court, on 17th January, a seaman, named Sidney Smith, who was dressed in the full uniform of a private of the Grenadier Guards, was brought before Mr. Selfe to answer a charge under the Mutiny Act, under the following singular circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence of Abraham Cooper, a police constable, No. 27 H, that his attention was called to the prisoner that morning on Tower Hill, by Sergeant Jackaman, of the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, who said that a soldier belonging to the regiment had absconded, and that the prisoner was wearing his clothes. He at once perceived it by the prisoner's manner and gait, and took him into custody. The prisoner said he fell into the company of a soldier on the previous night, who made him drunk and exchanged clothes with him. Mr. Selfe: Then the soldier is gone away in the sailor's clothes? Cooper: Yes, sir, and has not been heard of since. The sailor has been carousing all night in the soldier's clothes. Mr. Selfe asked if the absence of the soldier would be considered as desertion? Sergeant Jackaman, of the Coldstream Guards, replied in the affirmative. He had been directed by the commanding officer to bring this case before the magistrate, because the prisoner had enabled the soldier, whose name was William Howarth, to elude detection by the exchange of clothes. The prisoner, in defence, said he was "half seas over" when he made the exchange. His own clothes were worth £7, and he preferred the blue to the red. Mr. Selfe: It is a most dangerous and improper proceeding. You have enabled the soldier to desert, and he can elude detection by wearing your clothes. The prisoner: I am very sorry, Sir. It is the first time I have been in London. Mr. Selfe: Have you got any money?—The prisoner: No, Sir; I shall have some when I get a ship. Mr. Selfe: I am not going to overlook this. I fine you £5, and in default of payment one month's imprisonment. Sergeant Jackaman asked for the regimentals the prisoner was then wearing. Mr. Selfe said he could not send the prisoner to gaol in a state of nudity. The sergeant had better apply at the House of Correction, to which place the prisoner would be sent. He had no doubt the gaol authorities would supply the prisoner with a county uniform. The prisoner: I shall never get a ship in gaol dress. Mr. Selfe: You will never get a ship in the uniform of a soldier. Take that coat off, and give it to the sergeant, and you must go to prison without one. The unfortunate sailor obeyed the magistrate's directions, and was sent away in the van without a coat.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, outfitters, dealers, and others, to the continued sale of general drapery goods, at their rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of merchant tailors, warehousemen, outfitters, and others, to the sale of woollens, at their rooms, Pitt-street, this day, precisely at 2 o'clock.—Adv.

Important Sales of Eastern Produce, Groceries, &c.—Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld beg to remind purchasers, that the balance of the Sea Bird's cargo of Pampanga sugar, Manila coffee, will be sold on account of whom it may concern, this day, at the City Mart; also, ex Lalla Rookh, the balance of Patna rice, and the cargo of general groceries, butter, candles, rock salt, cheese, &c., ex Jacob Roggeveen, from Amsterdam. For full particulars, see advertisements.—Adv.

Boots and Shoes, Superior Winter Goods, 273 Trunks, from the houses of Bostock and Co., Parker and Sons, Homan and Co., Davies and Son, Hickson and Son, and Charles Ruddick, ex Omer Pacha, and Lady Hodgkinson.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. invite the attendance of the trade, &c., to their sale of the above, at the Australian Auction Mart, this day, commencing at 10 o'clock, prompt.—Adv.

Cabinetware, Brushware, Fancyware, &c.—Chatto and Hughes direct us to remind dealers in cabinet and fancyware, and others, of their sale, this day, of a large and well assorted description of the above goods, at their rooms, 243, George-street, at 11 o'clock. For particulars see advertisement.—Adv.

DIARY

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	April.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
17	Friday.	6 28	5 30	0 48	1 12

Moon: Last quarter, 17th instant, at 10h. 4m. 7s. p.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Train.	Mixed Train.	Goods	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m. (Mail)
0	Sydney	7· 0	10· 0	11· 0	1·30	4·25	5·45
2	Newtown	7· 7	10· 7	11·13	1·37	4·32	5·52
5	Ashfield	7·17	10·17	11·30	1·47	4·42	6· 2
6¾	Burwood	7·22	10·22	11·41	1·52	4·47	6· 7
7¾	Homebush	7·27	10·27	11·50	1·57	4·52	6·12
13¾	Parramatta	7·48	10·48	12·22	2·18	5·18	6·33
17½	Fairfield	8· 1	11· 1	12·42	2·31	5·26	6·46
22	Liverpool	8·12	11·12	1· 0	2·42	5·37	6·57

LIVERPOOL STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Goods	Mixed Train	Mixed Train
Miles.	Leave—	a.m. (Mail)	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Liverpool	7· 0	8·30	11·30	1·20	3·30	5·45
4½	Fairfield	7·13	8·43	11·43	1·41	3·43	5·58
8¼	Parramatta	7·31	9· 1	12· 1	2· 5	4· 1	6·16
14¼	Homebush	7·45	9·15	12·15	2·35	4·15	6·30
15¼	Burwood	7·49	9·19	12·19	2·44	4·19	6·34
17	Ashfield	7·54	9·24	12·24	2·54	4.24	6·39
20	Newtown	8· 7	9·37	12·37	3·12	4·37	6·52
22	Sydney	8·12	9·42	12·42	3·20	4.42	6·57

The Sunday Trains leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m. Leave Liverpool or Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 2·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Sunday Trains.	Sunday Trains.
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle—Honeysuckle Point	7·30	3· 0	7·30	3· 0
9½	Hexham	8· 0	3·30	8· 0	3·30
16¼	Maitland	8·24	3·54	8·24	3·54

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.	Mixed Trains.	Sunday Trains.	Sunday Trains.
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Maitland	8·45	4·10	8·45	4·10
6¾	Hexham	9· 5	4·30	9· 5	4·30
16¼	Newcastle	9·39	5· 4	9·39	5· 4

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1857.

The Chamber of Commerce at Melbourne appears to entertain all questions which in the remotest degree can affect the mercantile community. Notwithstanding we may doubt the propriety of such people controlling the general policy of a government, they are certainly entitled to be heard when the question of insolvency is the subject of deliberation.

A voluminous report, which appeared in our journal of the 10th instant, is an evidence of the attention which they have given to this subject. There are some suggestions and recommendations, however, which claim the most cautious consideration. It will become important to ascertain whether the spirit expressed can be safely admitted as the guide of legislation. No body of gentlemen, having an undoubted position upon 'Change, will look with a lenient eye upon insolvent debtors. The history of the creditor is—like that of the disappointed and jilted world at large—the history of a very sharp, inexorable, and resentful being. Wherever the prevailing tone is bitter it naturally affects all who are within the ring. No member of a Chamber of Commerce, when the great majority are for severe policy, would be disposed to stand up stoutly for relaxation, if his own circumstances were liable to the slightest suspicion. Those who have no fear of requiring a merciful interpretation or the shield of the insolvent law are apt to generalise against all defaulters, and are not likely to be so strongly impressed with the claims of mercy as with the rights of property.

Sir George Stephen, who has practised in Bankruptcy Courts, favoured the public with a pamphlet some time ago. He has recently addressed the Chamber of Commerce on the same subject. In his opinion, the bankruptcy laws of England, with all the machinery their administration requires, should be imported into Victoria. It is scarcely probable that those eminent colonial lawyers who framed the present insolvent laws have not perceived the desirableness, on every ground but one, of introducing the entire body of English bankruptcy laws. To have a known system administered—to have the direction of precedents which are accumulated under the highest judicial authority—to know precisely what is proper to be done in all the various phases of bankruptcy—must be a great advantage. Why, then, was not this system introduced at first? It will be incumbent on the supporters of our present insolvent laws to show that there were good reasons for adopting a different system. If, however, it shall prove that the circumstances of the colonies are exceptional—that the relations of debt and credit are different—that a more facile method of arranging insolvencies is needed, it will certainly not be a sufficient reason for abolishing our present system that we shall come more readily at legal precedents by adopting another.

It does not appear that the Chamber of Commerce assent entirely to the opinions of Mr. George Stephen. It appears to desire rather a modification of the existing law and the enactment of special penalties against particular abuses. This our readers will perceive from the following proposals:—

"1. That four mercantile men be selected from time to time to act as assessors with the judge or commissioner in the Insolvent Court.

"2. That assessors, as above, should, in like manner, be selected in the inland towns of the colony to act with the stipendiary magistrate, who might preside as judge or commissioner.

"3. That all accounts and reports of assignees presented to the Insolvent Court should be countersigned by the insolvent and by two of the largest creditors.

CARELESS INSOLVENCY.

"4. That any Insolvent found to have kept no proper books, or having kept accounts, yet neglected to balance the same during a period of twelve months previous to his insolvency, ought to be imprisoned for six months, and his certificate refused.

RECKLESS INSOLVENCY.

"5. Resolved—That if it should appear that at the time the insolvent last balanced his books, or at any subsequent period, his assets would not yield fifteen shillings in the pound, and that he has nevertheless continued to incur fresh liabilities, such insolvent ought to be imprisoned for twelve months and his certificate refused.

FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY.

"6. Resolved—That if any insolvent shall be found to have committed or attempted to commit fraud, he ought to be imprisoned for three years, with hard labour, and his certificate refused.

"7. That any insolvent pledging merchandise or other property within sixty days of the date of his insolvency to be subject to twelve months' imprisonment, unless he can satisfy the court that he had no reason to doubt his solvency at the date of such transaction.

"8. That all reports of assignees should be given on oath.

"9. That the court should have full power to adjudicate on all cases of bankruptcy, and that the commissioner or judge should have in all cases power to withhold certificate—to imprison or inflict commensurate punishment on offenders."

The recommendations of the Chamber appear to be dictated, at least, to some extent by one of those accesses of severity which follow a commercial crisis. Thus with reference to careless insolvency;—in these colonies men get into business by degrees; and often are lost when they pass beyond the more simple operations of trade. We remember a merchant, who yet died with the reputation of wealth, who would have been liable at any time to the penalty of *careless insolvency*—had his affairs gone wrong. A curious question of a disputed account showed his primitive mode of entry. A customer was charged for a cheese which he had not received. On a closer examination it was found that it should have been a grindstone; but this merchant had forgot to put a small circle in the middle of the large one, by which he had been accustomed to distinguish a grindstone from a cheese!

It is useless to make laws requiring a particular style of book-keeping—and mere books are useless. The great point seems to be the intention of the insolvent—whether he has acted with good faith. It is too much to say that every petty dealer shall be subject to a system of bookkeeping, the neglect of which in a large business would justify the inference of fraud. To inflict a penalty of imprisonment *in all cases* would be cruel; perhaps, however, it is not intended to be imperative to award this penalty.

The definition of reckless insolvency is loose and the penalty enormous. A balance may be made upon a representation of value entirely imaginative. If however a tradesman have assets less than 15s. when taking new credit he is to be liable to twelve months' imprisonment. This valuation, however, is left to his own conscience. He may take cost price, or he may add possible profit, on some remote contingency; or take the old rule that a thing is just worth what it will fetch. If his stock be raw material and machinery, this standard of valuation would often convert the most precious instruments of manufacture into mere lumber. We do not suppose the gentlemen who recommended such a law had any reference to such a case, but it only shows how difficult it is to attach penalties to what in itself is criminal or not criminal according to the extent of a man's transactions, their nature, and, above all, the circumstances, which may have led to his insolvency. Who can tell what his assets will yield unless he could have prescience of the market? We know perfectly well that things have been sold in the Melbourne market upon a forced insolvency at one-tenth of their value six months before, and at a quarter of their value six months after. To call upon a man to estimate his assets by a market so uncertain and fluctuating, which 24 hours may entirely alter, is certainly an extraordinary proposition. It strikes us that one half of the mercantile people in this part of the world, at different times, have been in a condition which would have exposed them to this penalty. Their assets would not have produced, at the time they contracted further debts, 15s. in the pound, and yet they would have been guilty of the grossest folly in either closing up their business or testing their right to contract further obligations by trying an auction. There are cases, no doubt, when men, knowing their insolvency—who by their conduct, show that they are perfectly cognisant of their hopeless condition — nevertheless victimise their creditors. In this conduct there is great moral guilt. Often these fresh debts are incurred by a false representation of their circumstances, and by abusing confidence in their personal honesty which is so great an aggravation of fraud; but it is quite intolerable that the mere assumption by creditors that a man had not fifteen shillings in the pound when he contracted a debt should place his liberty at the mercy of assessors.

The principle of our present laws is in our opinion the right principle. They say to the insolvent debtor—give up all you have, make a full exposition of your affairs, and if you have not been fraudulent, however you may have erred, you shall be discharged from your liabilities. To this principle we are disposed to adhere, however it may be abused.

If persons will recklessly give credit, they must take the consequences of it. If men without fraud become indebted it is enough that they give up their position, their credit, their property, and that they go forth to the world empty-handed—with nothing but the sad prestige of want of judgment, or want of good fortune. If in the prosecution of their business they have been culpably careless in incurring obligations, or if they in any way have shown an indifference to the claims of honesty—their case assumes a new phase altogether, and they should be dealt with accordingly. The estimate of their conduct cannot be brought under these precise regulations without revoking entirely the merciful spirit of the present laws, and without society undertaking to do for mercantile men what they have a far better chance of performing for themselves—namely, to inquire with whom they do business before they force their sales and place their fortune at hazard. The disclosures which have been made in the Insolvent Court from time to time not only manifest the absurdity and recklessness of insolvent debtors, but also to an appalling extent the gambling spirit of the men who have trusted them.

The law as it at present stands, make the deprivation of a certificate the penalty of not keeping reasonable accounts. Provision is made for the punishment of reckless debtors, who contract obligations "without any reasonable and probable expectation" of being able to discharge them, but the law has perhaps wisely refrained from arbitrary definitions which may trap the innocent and be easily eluded by the base.

The result of the evidence taken before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Customs' Department, went to show that in spite of all the official formalities imposed by the routine of the Custom-house regulations, openings for smuggling with impunity existed to a large extent. No proof was furnished that smuggling was actually carried on. Perhaps from the nature of the case, none was obtainable. Still the presumption is, that what can be done, will be done—that in a mixed community all persons will not be so nice as to resist the temptation which is offered of making a personal gain at the cost of the revenue. All the mercantile witnesses spoke as if they were under the impression that frauds were practised, though that impression was based not on their personal knowledge but on rumours. Rumours, of course, may be easily circulated, and become exaggerated in transmission from mouth to mouth, just in proportion to the vagueness and mystery that hangs over them. In the absence of all positive proof, rumours of this sort, which always have a tendency to be hostile to official management, cannot be accepted as evidence. Still, as they are not likely to originate altogether causelessly, it is to be presumed that they have some foundation in truth, and the knowledge of the fact that such reports are current should lead to additional vigilance on the part of the official staff.

The testimony of the independent witnesses, uncontradicted by that of the officials, fully exposed the possibilities for smuggling. The guardianship of dutiable goods while on board ship is in the hands of men who receive very small pay, who are only casually employed—whose manner of life is extremely indolent, and who may therefore be supposed to be extremely liable to temptation. They may possibly all be of unimpeachable integrity, but the revenue depends on their possessing an amount of virtue and vigilance beyond what the ordinary experience of human nature makes it safe to expect under such circumstances. When the duty on goods is paid directly on landing, there is no second check on the accuracy of the landing-waiter's measurement. If from haste, or inadvertence, or ignorance, or intemperance, or collusion with the importer, he should grossly undercalculate the amounts (and such things are all possible), there is no means of proving the error and correcting it. When on the way to bonded stores, if situated at any distance, there is no protective escort to see that the quality or quantity of goods is not tampered with, and the same deficient supervision exists when taken from the stores for exportation. During the transmission it is not uncommon for the goods to pass completely out of sight of any of the official staff, and to be for the time being exclusively in the care of casual carters or lightermen who are under no bond or responsibility. While in the bonded store, the safety of the goods is almost at the mercy of the lockers. Here again everything depends on character. If the locker is incorruptible, fraud is impossible, but if negligent, or intemperate, or open to a bribe, there is no security. The lockers, like the tide-waiters, lead an easy life, have but small salaries, and are all day long in the way of drinking as much spirits as they like, free of cost. Is it ungenerous to suspect that virtue is not always proof against the seductive influences of such combined temptations? The coasting trade, too, and that carried on by vessels casually visiting the harbour, such as whalers, affords opportunities for smuggling. To keep an effective coast-guard at all the points where goods might be landed would entail an enormous expense. Yet in the absence of it, it is utterly impossible to prevent dutiable goods being put on shore free. The only effectual way to put down smuggling, is to make it unprofitable. When the scale of duties is low, and the penalties on fraud heavy, it does not pay to transgress the law. At present these conditions cannot be said to exist. On the contrary, it may be said that smuggling is possible as well as remunerative; and the natural inference therefore is that it exists to some degree. But there is no proof that it is carried on to any very great extent. A comparison between the amount of duty paid and the known consumption of the colony shows that the immense proportion of dutiable goods pass through the Custom-house. Many merchants are too honourable to take advantage of the opportunities for fraud which are open to them. Others would be prevented by a prudent regard to their character, as the disgrace of detection in smuggling would far more than counterbalance any possible gain.

There was considerable unanimity among the witnesses examined before the committee as to the desirableness of concentrating the bonding business in the hands of the Government, and most of them agreed that the Commissariat Store might be adapted to make a suitable receptacle for bonded goods. This is a matter which will not escape the consideration of the Executive. The bonding system is a great convenience to the mercantile community, and in the case of an entrepot, such as Sydney is, from which goods are being constantly re-exported, is invaluable. But it undeniably complicates the collection of the revenue, and adds to the facilities for fraud. If the objectionable features of it can be removed or diminished by concentrating the storing of bonded goods in the hands of the Government, it would doubtless be so far an improvement. But this is a question which, like most others, has two sides.

In justice to the Customs' establishment, we ought to direct attention to the Collector's report of the recent stock-taking which we published yesterday, from which it will be seen that the deficiencies in the bonded stores are but comparatively slight, being not more than twenty-seven quarter-casks of wine, out of fifty-two thousand two hundred and forty-six packages, in bond; and also, that for the future, stock will be taken every six months, as a check against fraud.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

In Equity.

Before the Primary Judge.

COOPER V. HILLYER.

Mr. Cary moved for the confirmation of the Master's report herein, by which report £15,000 was directed to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant, being the balance found in defendant's favour, in taking an account as directed.

Mr. Riley opposed the confirmation of the report until after a supplemental bill should have been filed, as it should be shown that the balance in question was really due to the plaintiff, and not to the defendant upon a proper view of the accounts.

His Honor reserved his direction as to the course which should be taken, promising to give such direction on an early day.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Jury Court.

Before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury of twelve.

MACFARLANE V. MURNIN.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Wednesday, was resumed, but not concluded. It was to be concluded this morning.

Banco Court.

Before the Chief Justice and a Jury of Four.

LUCAS V. DALY.

This was an action for goods sold and delivered, to which the defendant had pleaded that he was never indebted.

Mr. Faucett appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Isaacs for the defendant.

The plaintiff claimed £200 for 50,000 bricks, said to have been purchased by defendant from the kiln, and delivered to his order. The purchase and delivery were both proved, but the evidence was conflicting as to the nature of the contract and the quality of the bricks. According to one party the bricks were to be of the very first quality, while, according to the other, there was no such stipulation, the fact being that the bricks were purchased on view, leaving no condition as to quality, except perhaps an implied one that they (the bricks) should be of a fair average kind. There was some variation in the evidence as to quality, but its general effect was that a portion of the bricks were very good, although another portion was so inferior as to be unfit for use in the building of external walls. The evidence as to the proportion of good and bad was not very distinct.

His Honor left it to the jury to say what the contract really was. If the bricks had been purchased on inspection, the plaintiff was entitled on delivery to receive the price contracted for, whatever might be their quality. But if there had been a contract as to quality, the plaintiff could only recover for the actual value of the bricks, not being entitled to any compensation for such as were bad.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed—£200.

BOYLE V. HAYES.

This was an action upon a promissory note at four months, for £31 16s. 6d., to which the defendant had pleaded that this note had been obtained fraudulently and without consideration. There were several pleas, but the substance of the whole was this: That plaintiff having represented to defendant that the brother of the latter was indebted to him, the defendant had, for the honour of his brother, given the promissory note declared upon, on an express condition that if, after enquiry of the brother, no debt should prove to be due, the note should not be enforced; and upon investigation, it turned out that no debt *was* due.

Mr. Lutwyche and Mr. Cary appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Isaacs for the defendant.

The trial of this case had not terminated when the Court rose.

Causes for This Day.—Jury Court: Special Jury cause—Macfarlane v. Murnin (part heard); Juries of four—Byers v. Brown, Schroder v. Kain, Ede and another v. Greer, the London Chartered Bank v. Brady (short), Richards v. Davis, Keller v. Carr. Banco Court: Boyle v. Hayes (part tried), Sherwin and wife v. Hanson, M'Cullum v. Adam and another, Coates v. Kelly, Smidmore v. Hall, Lynch v. Harris, Gow v. Gow.

Business in Master's Office, This Day.—Rigby v. Binnie, adjourned warrant to examine witnesses; Perry v. Marsden, adjourned warrant; Morris v. Marsden, adjourned warrant; Jobbins v. Crane, to consider decree; Collins v. Moore, to settle minutes of order; Logan v. Macnamara, to tax costs.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Edward H. Lomas, a single meeting. No debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed to retain his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Thomas Cooper Turner, a single meeting. Debts amounting to £119 10s. 11d. were proved, and insolvent was allowed to retain his household furniture and wearing apparel, on condition that he gives a written undertaking to pay his creditors a proportion of his salary until their claims shall be satisfied, and subject also to his payment of the Court fees.

In the estate of Henry L. Harris, a single meeting. Debts amounting to £175 14s. 2d. were proved. At the close of this meeting, a special meeting under a Judge's order for examination was opened, which, after a brief examination of insolvent, adjourned until the 27th instant.

In the estate of Thomas M'Kall, a special meeting was held, at which a debt of £54 1s. was proved.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, April 17.—Jonas Brothers, special for proof of debts, half-past 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before Mr. Forbes, Mr. Scott, and Mr. M'Arthur.

Eleven persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets: nine were fined 10s. each, one 20s., and another 40s.; the alternative, in the event of non-payment, varying from twenty-four to forty-eight hours' imprisonment.

Catherine Ellis was brought before the Bench by Sergeant Sutton, who deposed that this morning he received her into his custody from Mr. Nugent, charged with stealing sundry articles, valued at 40s.; she admitted having taken some clothes, which she had pledged, and a brooch, which she had left at a Mrs. Corte's; from the pawnbroker she procured the shawl and frock produced, and the brooch from Mrs. Corte. Catherine Nugent deposed that about a fortnight since the prisoner came to her in great distress, and she took her in; daily was has missed something or other—a silver thimble, a gold locket, a shawl, and a variety of other things; she suspected prisoner, and gave her into custody; the brooch, shawl, and frock produced are her property, and worth 40s. John Baker, pawnbroker, deposed that prisoner had several times pledged articles at his shop lately; she yesterday pledged the shawl and frock, and on last Thursday the brooch produced. Mrs. Corte deposed that three or four days ago prisoner came to her house, said she was starving, and solicited some relief; on going away she gave her the duplicate of a brooch, which she said she had pledged, but would not be able to redeem; witness gave her a shilling, told her she would redeem it for her, and she might have it when able to pay the money; inquiry was made respecting it by a police officer, and she gave it up to him. Prisoner chose to be summarily tried by their Worships, was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for four calendar months.

William Buckley and Harriet Woolford, found sleeping in verandahs, having no abode of their own nor lawful means of subsistence, were sent to gaol as vagrants for fourteen days.

Mary Higgins, found guilty of having made use of obscene language in a public place, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned for seven days. Mary Foley, for a similar offence, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned for one month.

Robert Franklin, of Camperdown, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of James Riley, who alleged that on the 7th April instant defendant unlawfully and maliciously destroyed a fence, his property, whereby he suffered damage to the extent of 21s. Defendant admitted having cut down the fence in question, and his counsel (Mr. Redman) contended that he had a right under the circumstances to do so; the fence and a bank of earth had by defendant been thrown across a water-course, in consequence whereof the natural escape of rain was prevented, and defendant's house was ten inches under water. The Bench held that the bank of earth, and not the fence was the obstruction, and sentenced the defendant to pay the amount of damages, 21s., with 21s. costs; or, to be imprisoned for seven days.

Henry Kenny, of Cook's River, complained of James, Richard, and Hannah Willcock, that they had wilfully damaged his fence to the extent of 5s. They were sentenced to make good the damage, and to pay 20s. costs.

Three convictions were had under the Police Act John Burke was fined 10s. for allowing his horse and cart to stand in the carriage-way of South Head Road for a longer period than was necessary for loading or unloading; Edward Gallagher was fined 5s. for allowing a horse to stray in the streets; and John Forrester was fined 5s. for driving a horse and cart on the footway of William street.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. M'Lean and Deloitte.

James Kernan, a labourer, pleaded guilty to the charge of having wilfully destroyed the door and other portions of a house in Harrington-street, rented by him of James Ewen, complainant, and so doing damage to the amount of £5. It appeared that defendant being in arrear with his rent, complainant put a bailiff in, whereupon he (defendant) commenced an attack upon the house with a bar of iron, and did the above damage. He was sentenced to pay £5 for the damage done, and costs, or be imprisoned for two months. Seven days were allowed for payment.

George L. Castle, second mate of the ship Balaklava, was brought up on the charge of having assaulted a Lascar seaman belonging to that vessel. Most of the evidence for the prosecution was given by Lascars through the Government Interpreter, and was very lengthy. The facts disclosed by the evidence, however, may be briefly summed up as follows:—One day while on the voyage, the mate knocked the complainant down, and pressed his stomach violently with his foot, rolling to and fro under it, from the effect of which he had been ill ever since, and unable to work.

The Captain was called by the Bench, and gave evidence to the effect that he had heard nothing of this circumstance until a few days before his arrival in port, when he received some information which induced him to call the defendant before him and charge him with ill-treating the complainant and another Lascar who died at sea. Defendant then said he had not struck them to do them any injury. He (witness) thought that the defendant had ill-treated these Lascars throughout the voyage, and he had frequently remonstrated with him for it. On cross-examination by Mr. Brenan, witness stated that Lascar seamen were very lazy, and required great driving to induce them to do their work.

Defendant was committed to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

Richard Placidi, cook of the French ship, Jacques Langlois, was convicted of disobedience of orders, and sent on board at the captain's request.

William Baker sued Hugh Larmour, Manager in this colony of the European and Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, for compensation, in consequence of his being discharged previous to the commencement of a voyage. Complainant refusing to proceed in the absence of his attorney, the case was dismissed with costs.

William Lock, captain of the Lord Warriston, convicted of neglecting to keep a constant bright light at the masthead, was fined 20s. and costs.

Before Messrs. M'Lean and Deloitte.

Henry Leavitt, master of the ship Confiance, was charged with having assaulted Peter Farowitch, one of his crew, on the high seas. The complainant was an Italian seaman, and stated that during the voyage and while at the wheel, the captain had struck and kicked him. No evidence to disprove the assault was given, and the Bench determined to reserve judgment till to-morrow (this day).

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LIVERPOOL RACES.
Third Day.

The third and last day of the Liverpool Turf Club's Autumnal Meeting came off yesterday, as we anticipated, with far greater éclat than was expected at the commencement of the meet. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable. Amongst those on the ground we noticed the Honorable E. Deas Thomson, Esq.; the Mayor of Sydney, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Lackey, and other well-known patrons of sport. The character of the racing was entirely different from that of the two previous days, and inspired an interest which made the field a really exciting scene from beginning to end. We may add that though we could have borne more of their smiles, which, like showers in April, are excessively capricious, the sprinkling of ladies was far more abundant than on any other previous day.

To shorten our report we may as well say at starting that the arrangements, under the indefatigable exertions of the stewards, clerk of the course, judge, and treasurer, were faultless.

First Race.—The Convivial Stakes of 50 sovereigns, for all horses; weight for age; with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each added; twice round and a distance; entrance 5 sovereigns; the second horse to receive 10 sovereigns from the prize.

Mr. C. H. Robert's b. m. Dora, aged, 9 st. T. Willis 1
G. T. Rowe's b. g. Planet, aged, Higgerson 2

The interest excited in this race was intense, as it was believed that both horses would do their best, and that Dora's fleetness of foot, over a somewhat heavy course, would be counterbalanced by Planet's strength and endurance. To the best judges, too, the mare had seemed to be out of condition throughout the meeting, and she certainly did not look better at starting than on previous days. Planet, in the meanwhile, was in splendid condition, and the ability of his jockey and the integrity of his owner were undoubted. Still the character the little mare has earned for her stuck to her, and from 5 to 4 at the earliest hour, she moved gradually on the betting market to 3 to 2, 2 to 1, and finally the odds were about 20 to 8 in her favour. The start was a very good one, Planet, evidently by sufferance, taking a respectable lead. The first round, an occasional challenge was made by Dora to show her power, but it was not till the little ascent near the trees that she made play for the race; here she headed Planet, and although the gelding throughout proved himself worthy of his stock, the mare had got the best of him, and left him a length and a-half behind her at the winning post. The cheers in favour of the gallant little mare and the admirable riding of her jockey, Willis, were enthusiastic. We may mention that throughout the meet nothing could be more steady, scientific, and self-possessed, than the jockeyship of Dora by Willis. Time 4m. 38s.

Second Race.—The Collingwood Stakes, for two-year-olds, of 15 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, or only 5 sovereigns if declared on or before the 15th March, with 100 sovereigns added by James Henry Atkinson, Esq., of Collingwood: half a mile course; weights—colts 8st. 7lbs., fillies 8s. 4lbs.; entrance 5 sovereigns; the second horse to receive 25 sovereigns from the prize.

Mr. E. De Mestre's b. c. Mariner, 8st. 7lbs., Lamond 1
H. M'Gowan's b. c. Templer Boy, 8st. 7lbs., Ford 2
J. M. Gill's blk. g. Sydney, 8st. 7lbs., Willis 3
S. Jenner's ro. c. Bright Phœbus, 8st. 7lbs., Cutts 4
C. H. Roberts' ch. f. Rosebud, 8st. 4lbs.
P. Ward's b. f. Songstress, 8st. 4lbs.
S. Jenner's ch. c. Dr. Syntax, 8st. 7lbs.

For this race three horses were drawn, one of them a favourite which gave rather a different aspect to the event, and deprived it of some of its interest. Rosalind, Songstress, and Dr. Syntax were scratched, and of the others from his make and excellent condition, Mariner stood about first on the betting, though the Temple Boy had many supporters. Even in the absence of the trio we have mentioned, it was decidedly the best public meeting of two-year-olds which has ever taken place in the colony; and the time in which the half mile was done fully proves this. There is little to see and little to think of during a half-mile race with young horses—if the start is good off they go, and before you have made a note of the lead, they pass the winning post. In this race the horses were got away together as well as possible, Sydney taking the jump, with Bright Phœbus behind. But a few seconds brought Mariner to the front, and in spite of a very pretty effort by Templer Boy, he passed the winning post a length before his opponent. A good sized blanket would have covered the horses all through. Time 50 seconds.

Third Race.—The Liverpool Optional Selling Stakes of 250 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, for all horses; one mile and a-half. Horses entered to be sold for £250 to be allowed 7lbs.; for £200, 10lbs.; for £150, 13lbs.; for £100, 16lbs.; for £50, 19lbs. Horses entered not to be sold to carry their racing weights. Entrance 10 sovereigns. The second horse to receive the sweeps. The winner (if entered for sale) to be sold by auction immediately after the race, any surplus to go to the funds. £5 to be deducted from the winner towards the Jockeys' Benevolent Fund.

Mr. G. H. Roberts', jun., ch. g. Euroka, aged (£100), Willis ... 1
C. Eather's blk. g. Stranger, aged (£100), M'Guire... ... 2
G. T. Rowe's b. g. Teddington, aged (£100), Nugget ... 3
R. H. Roberts' b. g. Bay Whisker, aged (£100), Ford
J. Windred's b. h. Cooramin, aged, Brien
W. H. Schofield's b. h. Young Plover, 5 years, Driscoll
S. Thompson's b. g. Crab, aged (£150), Cutts.

This was expected to be the great race of the day, and it did not disappoint anticipation, although many of our sporting friends were rather on the wrong side of the hedge on the result. Cooramin was the favourite and was taken freely at three to two against the field. Teddington also looked up well, and Stranger had a very fair share of patronage. Stranger took the lead, closely followed by Cooramin, who, however, soon fell off, giving place to Teddington and Crab; Euroka all the while well up. In passing the winning chair the second time, Stranger had fallen into the rear, and it was quite clear that Cooramin and Crab stood no chance of the race. On the ascent, Stranger again made play, and proceeded to the front, but was challenged and passed by Euroka, who, in spite of whip and spur, maintained his place, and won by a length or two; Stranger second, Teddington third. The winner was sold for £153. Time, three minutes five seconds.

Fourth Race.—The Consolation Stakes of 25 sovereigns, for all beaten horses; once round and a distance; with a sweepstakes of 3 sovereigns each added; to be handicapped by the stewards; entrance, 1 sovereign; the second horse to receive 5 sovereigns from the prize.

Mr. H. M'Gowan's ch. m., Lady Julia, 7 st., Driscoll 1
C. Eather's blk. g. Stranger, 9st. 5 lbs., Hughes 2
Atkinson's blk. g. Black Jack, 8st., Nugget 3
S. Thompson's b. g. Crab, 8st. 5 lbs., Ford
M'Dermott's b. g. Grasshopper, 8st. 5lbs., F. Willis
R. H. Robert's b. g. Bay Whisker, 8st. 7lbs., T. Willis.

The race was one of the very best we have seen on the Australian turf for a long while. The horses went away together in beautiful style, Grasshopper taking the lead; Lady Julia, however, soon made the running, and though hard pressed by Black Jack and Stranger, came in a winner by about half a length over the latter horse. Time, 2 minutes 20 seconds. This was the fastest race of the meet.

Fifth Race.—The Forced Handicap of 30 sovereigns, for all winners, with a Sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each added; to be handicapped by the Stewards; one mile and a half; entrance 2 sovereigns; the second horse to receive 10 sovereigns from the prize.

Mr. C. H. Roberts' b. m. Dora, 9st., T. Willis 1
G. T. Rowe's g. f. Alice, 8st., Nugget 2
C. H. Roberts' ch. g. Euroka, 8st. 7lbs., Ford.
Hall's b. g. Fly, 7st.

A good start, after two false ones, having been achieved, Fly took the lead, followed close by Euroka and Alice, Dora, according to her usual tactics, lying safely in the rear; in passing the winning chair, the grey put out, and it was thought looked well for the race. At the uphill ground Dora, as usual, challenged, and took the lead; the grey made a desperate struggle for the race here, but had not foot for it, and the mare came in by a couple of lengths, the other horses being close together. Time, 3 minutes 2 seconds.

Thus concluded the autumn meeting of the Liverpool Turf Club, and we have a right to congratulate its members on its success. There was not a crowded attendance, but the most cordial feeling was displayed throughout; not the least distinguishing feature of which was the liberal subscriptions to the benevolent fund for distressed jockeys. The Ball, which will take place to-night, is looked forward to as a most brilliant affair.

New Church at Pitt Town.—A grant of money from the Church Society having been made towards the building of a church at Pitt Town, a meeting of the parishioners was held in the school-room, on the 14th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to raise, if possible, the sum of £100, in addition to the amount already in hand. The Rev. T. C. Ewing, in a speech of considerable length, laid before the meeting, which was well attended, a full and clear statement of all that had been done since the first meeting, held five years ago. His appeal to those present was heartily responded to. The sum raised amounted to £132. Mr. E. T. Blacket is the architect. The plan is a very neat one, tenders have been called for, which will be opened on 21st instant; the building will be of stone.—*Correspondent.*

ABSTRACT of SALES by AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 10 o'clock, Boots, Shoes, and Leather.
MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Patna Rice, Pampanga Sugar, Manila Coffee, Edam and Cream Cheese, Butter, Rock and Coarse Salt, Sperm Candles, Cutty Pipes, Carraway and Canary Seeds, Hops, Matches, Vestas, Herrings, Bacon, South Sea Island Arrowroot.
MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Perfumery, Violet Powder, Soaps, Brushes, Fancy Ware, Uncollected Book Debts, Damaged Dolls.
MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Earthenware and Glassware.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods, Clothing, Woollens, Flannels, &c.
MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cabinetware, Brassware, Fancyware.
MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Imported and other Furniture.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, Circular Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Kauri Gum, &c.
MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Fat Cows, Spring Carts, Drays, Harness.
MESSRS. MOORE.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Guns, Revolver, Jewellery, Watches, Writing Desks, Glassware, &c.
MR. A. ALLAN.—At his Rooms, at 2 o'clock, Household Furniture, Guns, Pistols, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.
MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Gigs, Dogcarts, Spring Carts, Saddles, &c.
MR. C. COTTRELL.—At Lamnock's Slaughter Yards, Penrith, at 3 o'clock, Fat and Store Pigs.

MR. JOHN SHEA.—Opposite the Post Office, Campbelltown, on the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Cows, Bullocks.

The Attorney-General.—We learn with deep regret that Mr. Manning is so seriously unwell as to be unable to attend to business. This illness has, it said, been gradually brought on by his intense application to the duties of his office, and of his profession; coupled with the extreme fatigue and annoyance to which he was subjected by the protracted debates and late sittings in the House of Assembly. Mr. Manning visited Victoria and Tasmania for a short time after the prorogation in the hope of recruiting his health, but did not receive from this trip the benefit which had been hoped for. It is thought probable that the honorable and learned gentleman will find it necessary during the present year to proceed to Europe for the purpose of recruiting his constitution by the relaxation and change of climate which such a journey would afford.

A Domestic Coincidence.—On the same day (8th April) that Lady Denison gave birth to a son, the lady of the Governor of Victoria was blest with the like. The *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 9th instant says:—"On the 8th April, at Government House, Lady Denison, of a son." The *Argus* of the 11th:—"On the 8th instant, at Toorak, Lady Barkly, of a son."

British Workman.—We are obliged to Mr. Crouch, of George-street, for several numbers of the British Workman and the Band of Hope Review; the woodcuts are exquisite. Mr. Crouch, we understand, will receive a regular supply; and considering the low price, the interest of the letter-press, and the charming specimens of wood engraving, they will have an extensive sale. The topics are such as will be welcome to many a mechanic's fireside.

Church of England.—The following named gentlemen have been appointed churchwardens and trustees in their respective parishes for the years 1857-8, dating from Easter Tuesday last, on which day in every year the elections are held for this purpose. For St. James's: Messrs. H. H. Browne and Clark Irving, M. L. A. (trustees); Mr. Clark Irving warden for the trustees, Mr. H. H. Browne for the minister, and Mr. R. A. Hunt for the parishioners. St. Philip's: Mr. John Alexander Matthews, Mr. W. J. H. Thorne, and Mr. Henry Allen. For the Church of the Holy Trinity: Mr. J. B. Viles, Mr. H. R. Webb, for the parishioners, and Mr. J. Flavelle for the incumbent. St. Andrew's: Messrs. T. Croft and F. R. Robinson, for the parishioners, and Mr. H. W. Johnson, for the incumbent. Christ Church: Mr. M. Metcalfe, Mr. E. T. Blacket, and Mr. T. Pinhey. St. Paul's, Redfern; Mr. G. R. Hirst, for the incumbent, and Messrs. G. J. Armitage and Joseph Cook, for the parishioners. St. Michael's, Surry Hills: Messrs. G. H. Rowley and Lewis J. Murphy, for the parishioners, and Mr. H. Lumsdaine, for the incumbent. For Darlinghurst Church: Messrs. Gilbert Eliott and Matthew Henry Stephen for the parishioners; and Mr. Richard Johnson, for the incumbent.—St. Mary's, Balmain: Messrs. H. J. Rucker and William Coles for the parishioners; and Mr. G. M. Simpson, for the minister.

Mr. Stephen Massett's Concert.—Mr. Massett is undoubtedly the first gentleman who has succeeded, unassisted, in entertaining an intelligent Adelaide audience. Indeed, professionals of the highest celebrity would scarcely be such a continuous source of interest as a musician and actor of Mr. Massett's range of impersonation. Each successive piece presents an agreeable surprise to the audience, the more so from their total dissimilarity. During the evening were introduced many of the songs and pieces for which Mr. Massett has justly become so celebrated. They were chiefly imbued with the comical vein, a few of them being exceedingly choice and racy. Their general effect upon the listener was at first to cause an enquiring look of surprise, rapidly followed by an involuntary smile, and terminating in an uncontrollable burst of laughter. As an instance, may be mentioned "the first appearance of Mr. Stage-struck as Young Norval, (assisted by the prompter); it was a rare treat. In the more musical department, Mr. Massett's rendering of Balfe's noble air, "The heart bowed down" was very fine, his rich deep-toned voice being peculiarly adapted for it. Several of his ballads appeared with the new *readings*, so much so, that the original airs were not very evident. It may be supposed that in this case, variety was charming, for they were well received; and, in several instances, encored. It also deserves to be mentioned that Mr. Massett gives his performances a vitality and freshness which may be said to be unmatched by any former concert given in this city, for, in connexion with most of his pieces, he offers some witty and well told explanation, after the style of Albert Smith.—*The Adelaide Times.*

Death from the Falling of a Tree.—An inquiry took place yesterday, at the Union Inn, North Shore, before the City Coroner, Mr. J. S. Parker, into the circumstances attending the death of Charles Doyle, aged 18 years, who came by his death accidentally the previous day. The deceased had been employed along with his brother, falling timber and stumping land at Manly Cove. They had been cutting the roots of a large tree all round, up to about 11 o'clock; afterwards the two brothers took to clearing saplings away from the same tree, and then began stumping at about fifteen yards from it, when all of a sudden the tree give way and fell, one of the limbs striking deceased on the head, and killing him instantly. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

We are requested to direct attention to J. G. Cohen's sale this day, at the Bank Auction Rooms, comprising a large assortment of earthenware and glassware, to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.—Adv.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.
(From Yesterday's Maitland Mercury.)

The Maitland School of Arts.—This institution was opened for the first time as a reading room on Tuesday evening, and was fairly attended. When the contemplated periodicals and various journals are received, the reading room will be a great boon to the members, and will no doubt be duly appreciated. The question to be opened for discussion by Mr Baker this evening is—"Does happiness or misery preponderate in human existence?"

The Swamps and the Railway.—We learn that for a considerable distance along the line through Hexham swamps, the water lies on each side of the railway, produced no doubt by the late floods. Time will show whether the water by penetration will in any way affect the solidity of the embankments, but as the mischief will have then be done it would perhaps be preferable that public attention should be directed to some efficient system of drainage. If, indeed, the embankments are of such a nature as to be in no way affected by the water, yet the advantage which would accrue to the proprietors of land should alone be sufficient inducement.

Maitland Mechanics' Institute.—On Tuesday evening, Dr. Bolton lectured to a numerous audience at the Court-house, East Maitland, on "The Sedition of the Gracchi." The lecture was listened to with deep interest, and afterwards a vote of thanks to Dr. Bolton was carried by acclamation. The secretary announced that the next lecture would be delivered on the 28th instant, on the subject of "Optics," by the Rev. J. S. White, of Singleton.

The River.—The river has not yet reached its usual level, being last evening still a couple of feet above high water mark.

The Maitland Hospital.—The quarterly meeting of the general committee of this institution was held yesterday—the President in the chair. The report of the acting committee for the past quarter was read. The financial statement showed the receipts to have amounted to £512 4s. 1d., and the expenditure to £256 16s. 7d., leaving a balance of £255 7s. 6d. in favour of the institution. The report, with a slight correction, was adopted.

The Great Northern Railway.—The extension of the preliminary surveys in connection with this line was noticed some time back. We are since informed that survey operations, which may possibly be preparatory only to those of the contractor, are progressing between Harper's Hill and Black Creek.

Fire—Great Loss.—On the night of the 7th instant, a farmer on the Dorribank estate, Williams River, named Stitchley, suffered a heavy loss by the destruction by fire of his house, with its contents. On the previous evening, the firewood being wet, it was as-usual stacked round the kitchen fireplace, to be dry and ready in the morning; it is supposed that a spark must have set fire to this heated wood, and that the flames afterwards communicated to the walls of the slab skillion used as a kitchen, and from thence to the weatherboard walls of the dwelling-house. The fire was not discovered till it had penetrated into the dwelling-house, and such a head had it then obtained that all efforts failed in saving the house, or we believe scarcely any part of its contents. The barn adjoining was saved with great difficulty. The loss is very heavy to Mr. Stitchley, a poor but industrious man, who not long since purchased the farm, and can of course ill afford yet to encounter any disasters.

Hall's Creek.—A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Mr. Sivyer's, Seven Stars Inn, to take into consideration the best way and means of making a substantial roadway across Hall's Creek, Oakhampton Road. About a dozen gentlemen attended, principally residents across the creek. Mr. George Lee presided. The meeting was not altogether carried on with exact regard to order, and consequently occupied some time. After a long discussion as to the best plan of operation, and also adjournment for inspection of the spot, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Hungerford, seconded by Mr. John Hall, that a dam should be erected across the creek, the plan of which should hereafter be decided upon. A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed, viz.:—Messrs. Hungerford, R. Scobie, Tinson, G. Lee, Bertram, Cadell, Kelly, and Ballard—to collect subscriptions for this purpose; and Mr. Robert Scobie was appointed treasurer. A vote of thanks was also given to Mr. Hall, who had placed some ground adjoining the creek at the disposal of the committee, from which earth might be taken to fill up the gap. Some dissatisfaction was expressed that several parties who were interested in the matter did not attend. The collection list was opened, and the sum of about £45 promised. The meeting then separated, after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NEW ENGLAND.
(From the Armidale Express, 11th April.)

Our Police Magistrate.—We regret to state that on Monday last Mr. A. O. Moriarty, our police magistrate and commissioner, met with a serious accident, which it is feared will prevent him discharging his official duties for a time. We understand that Mr. Moriarty was leaping a horse over a fence near his house, when the horse struck a post and fell with his rider, severely injuring Mr. Moriarty.

We understand that Dr. Morris has been instructed to have the body of Heggerty (buried at the Poison Swamp) exhumed, for the purpose of examining the head in reference to the alleged wounds supposed to have caused Heggerty's death.

The Mails.—The mails from the down country having been delayed by the late heavy rains, we expect a triple supply from Maitland and Sydney this evening. The mails due on Saturday last did not reach here until Monday evening. As no mails left for the down country on Sunday morning, the mail-bags for the Rocky were left in Armidale until Tuesday morning before being despatched. We are not aware of the precise terms of the mail contract in reference to transmitting mails from one post office to another along a road when the whole line may not be practicable; but it is within our knowledge that a representation has been made to the Postmaster-General on the late detention of the mail from Armidale to the Rocky, from Sunday till Tuesday. On Wednesday evening none of the mails below Murrurundi reached Armidale. We are therefore without late papers. We understand this has arisen from very heavy rains having rendered the road and rivers below Murrurundi impracticable for a time.

The Weather.—Since our last the weather has been rainy and disagreeable, the creeks up, and the roads execrable. If we may judge from the appearance of the sky (or rather the clouds—for a sight of the blue vault is becoming somewhat rare) in the direction of Oban lately, we should imagine a general "flood-out" to all on that creek. We are informed that from the Page downward towards Maitland the rains have been excessive. But a curious exception has occurred on Liverpool Plains, if what we are told is correct. It appears that while the New England residents have almost been reduced to the condition of water-newts, little or no rain has fallen between Liverpool Range and the Moonbies.

The Rocky River.—Our correspondent says:—The weather still continues very changeable; scarcely a day passes over without a shower of rain, and though diggers may be considered amphibious, still, like others, they feel the disagreeableness of a continuation of wet. The river is not so high as to put a stop to those working there, but it gives them additional labour to pump and bail the water from their claims. The surfacing on the flat below Mount Jones is now giving employment to a number of people, for, though the ground is not rich, by constant work wages can be earned. The load of stuff turns out from 3 to 5 dwts., while the cartage is from 3s. to 5s.

ALBURY.
(From the Border Post, 11th April.)

Social Relationship.—The state of society in Albury reminds us forcibly of the descriptions of New Amsterdam given by old Diedrich Knickerbocker. We all know how that favoured Dutch settlement arose out of the mud; how the good burghers, like so many painstaking and persevering beavers, slowly and surely pursued their labours; how the rude log-hut gave way to the more pretensional edifice with glazed windows and brick front; how the tangled thicket became a luxurious cabbage garden, and the old inhabitant was transformed into a ponderous burgomaster. We can well understand the "steady, silent, undeviating march to prosperity incident to a city destitute of pride or ambition, cherished by a fat inactive Government, and whose citizens do nothing in a hurry." We can appreciate the truthfulness of the statement to the effect that the people under the partizanship of Mynheer Tenbroeck, or Ten-breeches, were unable to determine upon a plan for building their city, and consequently erected their houses on each side of the cattle-tracks established amongst the bushes. We are familiar with the relation of the violent feud which sprung up between the "Long Pipes" party and the "Short Pipes" faction, owing to the attempt made to supersede the fair long pipe, and introduce in its stead the little captious cerebellum befogging black pipe. We laugh at the narration of the manner in which the rival parties assembled at separate beer-houses, and bespattered one another with divers hard names and scandalous little words. We have been amused with the relation of the way in which the Yanokies, or Yankees, ousted the phlegmatic Dutchmen from one of their principal possessions, by presenting themselves in the fort after dinner, siezing the snoring warriors by the nape of the neck, and after gallanting them to the gate, dismissing them with a "kick on the crupper." All this, we repeat, reminds us of the circumstances attending the earlier growth of our own little township, destined at some future day to become the metropolis of a new colony. Nine years ago Albury began to rise out of what William Howitt has been pleased to designate "a wretchedly flat sheet of baked clay." The journeyman tradesmen, the stock-drivers, and the settlers of old times, have become the well-to-do farmers, the extensive landlords, and the local Crœsuses of to-day. Our citizens, like their prototypes, are destitute of pride or ambition; and, moreover, they have always been celebrated for doing nothing in a hurry. What was the memorable dispute between those who preferred commemorating the abolition of the Customs by roasting a bullock, and those who chose to celebrate the event by dancing at a ball, but a kinded quarrel to that which occurred between the advocates of long pipes and short pipes? and do we not rival the Nieu Nederlanders in perpetuating our petty dissentions, and talking scandal at "separate beer-houses?" Thus far the two cases are parallel; let us take warning in time, and shake off the apathy which has possessed us, before our bread is taken out of our mouths by keen-witted individuals, and we find ourselves turned out of house and home in the ignominious manner alluded to by the New York historian. Our citizens should remember that we are now becoming an important community, and the eyes of Austalia are upon us. What might do very well when Albury was an obsure village will require alteration now that we are expanding into a city. We must give up these habits of morose exclusiveness which have so long existed amongst us, and establish a little more sociability and unanimity. We shall not make any less money if we interchange ideas with our neighbours, and our interests will not suffer by the exhibition of a little public spirit. The time has arrived when we must cast off private selfishness, and commence a life of public usefulness.

Accident.—A few days back, a horse belonging to Dr. Owen was suddenly taken ill, and the animal fell down in the stable, crushing Mr. Conley against the partition, and actually pushing him through it. Mr. Conley was severely hurt, but we are happy to say is now recovering. The horse died soon afterwards, and and there seems reason to believe that he was suffering from the Cumberland disease.

Quotations at the Mills.—Fanny Cores Mills.—April 10.—Fine flour, £30 per ton; seconds, £28 ditto; pollard and bran, 3s. per bushel. Wheat bought at 8s. to 9s. 6d. per bushel. Grinding, 2s. 6d. per bushel. Albury Mills—April 10.—Fine flour, £31 per ton; seconds, £28 per ton; pollard and bran, 2s. 6d. per bushel. Wheat bought at 10s. to 11s. per bushel, according to sample.

DENILIQUIN.

Dinner to Captain Cadell.—The complimentary dinner to this worthy gentleman by the settlers and others of the Edward River, is expected to take place at Deniliquin on the 4th of May.

A Well-paid Official.—The postman that for the last fifteen months conveyed the mail between Albury and Deniliquin, to the satisfaction of all parties interested, has from some cause or the other ceased his occupation. In winter his work was no sinecure, as he had often to wade through sheets of water, and to swim rapid creeks. In the summer his way was through long, dry, and burning plains, with the thermometer at times 140 degrees in the sun. He travelled 280 miles every week, and he kept his times as punctual as a chronometer, never having on one single occasion disappointed us. He rode 1120 miles in four weeks, or 14,560 miles in the year (equal to a journey to England), all for the sum of £3 per week, or £156 for the year!

Bridge over the Edward.—The gentleman employed by Messrs. Tyson to throw a bridge over the Edward at Deniliquin is soon expected to arrive here, with the view of collecting the necessary information and data required for the purpose of getting the private bill passed through the Sydney Legislature. The Government, in answer to Mr. Jamison, M.P., has promised not to throw any obstacle in the way of getting the Act, which will be applied for early in the next session. The Act, when obtained, will enable Messrs. Tyson to commence their preparations for the bridge in the spring, and it is expected that the structure will be ready in twelve months. We hope, therefore, to beat Albury in respect to the contemplated bridge over the Murray. Mr. Gleeson, the lessee of the Deniliquin ferry, has very generously offered to give every assistance in erecting a bridge over the Edward at Deniliquin at the present crossing-place, if the inhabitants of the two townships have public spirit enough to take the matter in hand, but of this there is no immediate prospect. If Messrs. Tyson succeed in getting their Act, the bridge proposed by them would almost ruin the townships now formed, as the whole traffic, or nearly all of it, would be diverted to a new channel. We must, however, look to the public interests. If the men of Deniliquin cannot combine to protect themselves from injury, they will, of course, deserve to be check-mated by the superior energy of private individuals.

The Weather.—Summer has broken up. The intense heat has been succeeded by refreshing showers and cool breezes. Large numbers of our population are suffering from colds, which have fixed themselves on the eyes, throat, and lungs, in some cases to a very dangerous extent. Few on the Edward remember such a rapid change from midsummer to comparative winter. Three weeks since the thermometer stood at 110 deg. in doors, now it averages 60 deg. The extensive pasture plains in our neighbourhood are beginning to put on a mantle of green. Since the eclipse of the sun on Thursday morning, we have had the weather still more variable, with cold drifting showers. The river is very low; it is but very little affected by the rains that fall in the immediate neighbourhood.

MELBOURNE.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Monday, 13th April.—The chief event of the past week is a domestic one—Lady Barkly was safely delivered on the night of the 8th instant of a son.

The political atmosphere is unmoved just now. The excitement of the elections is over, and the lookers on are awaiting the promulgation of the Ministerial programme. It is evident that Mr. O'Shanassy is not the man to retire from the field without a struggle. The nomination for the Ovens district has taken place. Mr. Wood, the Solicitor-General, who personally is a great favourite with the electors, secured the show of hands; Mr. Kelly, his opponent, demanding a poll. The chances of Mr. Wood's success have been much damaged by the rowdyism that has been displayed by a portion of his supporters. Since the adoption of the ballot, elections have been characterised with a decorum and an absence of excitement that has won the good opinion of many who were formerly opposed to secret voting. On the Ovens religious cries have been imported, and candidates have been hooted down and not permitted to address the electors. The polling takes place to-day, and the result will possibly be known on Wednesday night.

The meeting of the working classes to consider the immigration scheme of the late Government was held on Thursday evening. Several working men addressed themselves to the question in a manner which showed they had devoted to it considerable thought and study. The fate of the measure is sealed. Sufficient consideration was not given to it while passing through the House of Assembly, and since then employment has been scarce. The protracted postponement of the great railway works, the temporary check given to the yield of the gold-fields by the scarcity of water, and the depression caused by the glut of imported merchandise into our stores, have thrown many into the streets seeking for employment, and the desirability of importing labour at the expense of the colony in the face of this state of things is gravely questioned. The meeting on Thursday was unanimous "that the proposed scheme of immigration is unjust in principle, bad in practice, and injurious in its results." Mr. O'Shanassy will, doubtless, take action on the opinion expressed at this meeting, and in the local press, and withdraw the measure.

Nothing has transpired of the intentions of Ministers. The Legislature re-assembles on Wednesday, when their plans must be unfolded, and their merits discussed. There is no organised opposition, nor do I think any of a factious nature will be offered them, although there is little confidence felt in the House towards the men.

Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner, the "oldest inhabitant" of Victoria, has written a letter to "Austral Felicians," which the *Argus*, with questionable propriety, has permitted to appear in its columns. It is a long attack, not in the very best taste, on the Church of Rome, and on Messrs. Duffy, O'Shanassy, and others as connected therewith. Mr. Fawkner is an "institution" in his way, but he should not be allowed to trespass on the indulgence of the public in matters upon which he is incapable of enlightening the public mind. His letter is nothing more than the opposition of bigotry, of one kind to the possible ascendancy of bigotry of another; the latter kind, painted not as it is, but as Mr. Fawkner sees it. It is but fair to state that the *Argus* repudiates the sentiments, although giving them circulation.

The special commission of the Supreme Court for the trial of the fifteen prisoners charged with the murder of Mr. Price, has been opened to-day, before the Chief Justice. Dr. Sewell prosecutes on behalf of the Crown.

Public amusements are in the ascendancy. Mr. G. V. Brooke re-appears this evening in the Corsican Brothers; and the Princess's Theatre, as the amphitheatre is now called, will be opened on Thursday as an Italian Opera House. Mesdames Anna Bishop and Sara Flower, Messrs. Sherwin, Farquharson, and Coulon, are engaged, and it is proposed to produce in succession Norma, Lucrezia Borgia, Linda di Chamouni, Martha, Robert le Diable, and The Crown Diamonds. Mr. Loader will have the direction of an excellent orchestra. The theatre is beautifully fitted up, and the manager deserves the support of the public in his endeavours to secure them an intellectual amusement of this character. It is questionable, however, whether Melbourne can afford the luxury of two expensive companies at one time.

P.S.—Since closing my letter I have been informed, on good authority, that a meeting of the members of the Legislative Assembly, opposed to the present Ministry, was held on Saturday afternoon, when thirty-one members assembled. The object of the meeting was to determine what steps were to be taken on the re-opening of the parliamentary campaign. Two members, in whom the confidence of the general body centred, were deputed to give shape to the sentiments expressed, and to report to a meeting to be held this day; when the course to be adopted will be determined.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have Adelaide journals to the 8th instant. We extract the following from the *Register*.

The Opening of Parliament.—We yesterday transferred from the *Gazette* the proclamation appointing Wednesday, the 22nd instant, as the day for opening of the new Parliament. We now take the opportunity of renewing the notice, and of intimating that the meeting will probably not be *pro forma*, but "for dispatch of business." It is yet early to speculate particularly upon the measures to be brought forward, but we may predict it as not unlikely that we may have two law reform bills, and that the Government will propose to extend the Gawler Town Railway to Kapunda.

The New Parliament.—We understand that the following measures will be brought forward as Ministerial bills, on the assembling of the new Parliament: A bill to regulate the sale and management of Crown lands. A bill embodying a scheme for the conduct of immigration. A bill to define the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Public Works, and to vest in him the necessary authority. (This bill will include amendments of the following acts, viz.—the Main Road Act, the Harbour Trust Act, the Railway Commission Act, and the Waterworks Commission Act.) A bill to make provision for Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, a bill to amend the Law of Real Property, a bill to amend the Post Office Act, a bill to amend the Electoral Law, a bill to protect the Crown Lands from intrusion and trespass. The foregoing measures, or measures to the effect above indicated, will, we believe, be introduced as Government bills. We should suppose, however, that there must be others under discussion. We have already intimated that the Government would probably introduce a bill for extending the Gawler Town Railway to Kapunda; and in all probability a bill on the subject of education may be expected. There are many other important matters, for example, distillation, the Murray trade, &c., to which the best attention of Ministers will need to be directed.

The Telegraph to Melbourne.—We are glad to learn that the tender for the construction of the whole line of telegraph from Adelaide to the Glenelg has been accepted, with a probability of the work being commenced without any unnecessary delay. We have not yet been favoured with particulars, but we believe the successful tenderer is Mr. Thompson, of O'Halloran Hill, and that the amount does not much exceed £40 per mile, if, indeed, it amount to that sum. If this be the case it is probable that the entire cost of the line, including the material to be furnished by Government, will fall short of the amount voted for its construction by £4000 or £5000. The work is to be completed within twelve months, so that the line will have to be constructed at the rate of nearly a mile per diem.

DR. LEICHHARDT.
To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—It is with very great hesitation that I venture to say that, after considerable reflection, and the connecting of facts and statements, that I have arrived at the conviction of Dr. Leichhardt's captivity.

Should the report seem reasonable when submitted to the judgment of others, it will at once demand more than our uttermost attention; but should our hopes die in the investigation, I trust the writer may be pardoned for the well-intentioned part he has taken.

From information received, I have not the least doubt that there is a state of society in this country such as that at which I hinted in my last communication.

There is a fair and beautiful country, directly in the track Leichhardt was pursuing, known only to a few besides its present possessors, enriched by a large and yet unnamed river, on the banks of which are herds of cattle, with brands as yet unregistered by the Government.

The inhabitants are principally refugees from the consequences of crime, cohabiting with female blacks, and having a considerable number of half-caste children. They grow their own corn, which is ground in steel mills, on the spot, and their other domestic necessaries are brought from a great distance on pack-horses.

When Leichhardt, on his expedition, approached thi settlement, he left his camp one evening to map out the country, and to mark out the points of his future route; he was then with his party led to his present home, and detained since in captivity.

It is further said that he is treated with considerable respect, is not particularly depressed in mind, is very respectably clothed, and employs himself in teaching the yellow children. There are plenty of books amongst them, and even slates; but in consequence of Leichhardt attempting to send a note by a gin, in whom he thought he could trust, paper is very scarce.

Informant says that Leichhardt is about five feet ten inches high, with black hair, mustaches and whiskers, that he knew him there about two years, and that the last time he saw him, was in May, 1855.

Leichhardt privately said "I think it very hard to be detained here without fault. I should not have been here now if my men had been true to me. I am as secure from escape here as though I were locked up in Newgate. Some of the men were away three days, but the blacks brought them back."

The facts and statements, indeed, are of such a nature as to lead the writer to lay them immediately before the Government, in hope that some judicious and effectual plan may be adopted for his restoration.

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.
Thursday Evening.

In consequence of the Liverpool Races, Messrs. Mort and Co. postponed their weekly produce sale till to-morrow (this day), at eleven o'clock.

Messrs. Muriel and Miller sold to-day, privately, 40 tons of Van Diemen's Land flour, at £15 per ton.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. sold yesterday morning, at the Patent Slip Wharf, for Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co., the cargo of Hobart Town timber, ex Tasmania, which, being cut to suit the requirements of the trade, realized full market rates; and, in the afternoon, on account of Messrs. Towns and Co., the cargo of the William and Martha, from Puget Sound. At this sale the attendance was numerous, and a spirited competition occurred for several portions of the cargo, which realised an advance on late sales of similar descriptions of timber.

The Australian Trust Company, we understand, are authorised by its Court of Directors in London to lend at reduced rates of interest.

We understand that the payments of fees on bonded warehouses collected under the Act 20 Victoria, No. 21, have been made good. The amount received and paid into the Treasury by the Collector of Customs on the 14th instant was £4110. This being taken in aid of Customs revenue reduces the expenses of collection by that sum. The amount is satisfactory, but cannot be considered excessive. Arrangements will without doubt be made to increase the convenience of the public by allowing longer hours to some of the bonded warehouses, where the business may seem to call for such extension of time for remaining open.

The following are the latest quotations for Australian securities on the London Stock Exchange: Bank of Australasia, 95 to 97; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18 to 18½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 18½ to 19½, new 18 to 18½; New South Wales, 49 to 51; Oriental Bank, 38 to 39; Union of Australia, 63 to 65, new 7 to 9. In New South Wales' Government debentures no transactions are quoted.

The *Morning Chronicle* of the 19th of January, with respect to the money and bullion markets, says:

Imports of Bullion.—The arrivals of the precious metals in England during the past week have been as follow:—

From New York, per Baltic	66,000 dollars.
New York, per Canada	270,689 dollars.
Mediterranean, per Ripon	£12,000
Peninsula, per Madrid	£30,000
Constantinople, per Egyptian	£20,000
West Indies, per Orinoco	890,469 dollars.
Antwerp, per Ravensbourne	£11,000
Antwerp, per Baron Osy, 50,000 ozs., and	£60,000

Exports of Specie.—The official return of the exports of bullion from the port of London for the week ending Thursday last, is as follows:—

Gold coin for Boulogne	5,860 ounces.
Gold coin for Hamburg	39 "
Gold bars, for Boulogne	6,300 "
Silver coin, for Boulogne	2,300 "
Silver coin, for Hamburg	108 "
Silver bars, for Boulogne	800 "

The ascertained shipments from the outports, as officially reported, have been to the extent of about £13,000.

The Money Market.—The demand for money keeps active, and the bank rate is fully maintained, but merchants are beginning to resist the rates demanded. This would lead to the supposition that the demand is likely to be easier. With the prospect of various foreign projects being introduced, there is every probability of the demand being more or less sustained. Russian, French, Turkish, Spanish, and Austrian financial operations of one kind or another, are spoken of as ready to be launched the first favourable opportunity. A sum of £80,000 in gold has been taken from the Bank of England to-day. The previous withdrawals in the week have been from £20,000 to £25,000 per diem.

The Bullion Market.—There has been a very active inquiry for silver to-day for shipment to India by the mail of the 20th instant (Tuesday next), and the price has advanced to 5s. 2½d. per oz. Transactions have taken place at 5s. 2¼d., and also at 5s. 2½d. The engagements by the India mail already reach upwards of four hundred thousands; and the total shipments will probably exceed half a million sterling. Letters from Vienna state that the National Bank has a stock of nearly nine millions sterling of silver.

The *Times*, in a late number, publishes a return of the Sherry Wines exported during the past year, which shows the quantity to have been, 51,611 butts, against 43,637 butts in 1855, and 52,746 butts in 1854.

Of these 41,087 were sent to the United Kingdom, 4,637 to Russia, 2589 to the United States, 1810 to Australia, and the remaining 4108 to various other markets. The proportion from Xeres was 30,407 butts, and from Port St. Mary 24,204. At the former port the largest shippers were:—Gonzalez, Dubose, and Co., 3885 butts; Pemartin and Co., 3239; P. Garvey, 3144; P. Gomecq, 3033; S. de la Sierra, 2556; M. Misa, 2017; F. G. Cosens, 1864; Paul and Dastis, 1431; Ysasi and Co., 1079; P. Beigbeder and Co., 1013; and D. de Goni, 1001. From the latter port the largest were:—J. G. Burdon, 3307 butts; Duff, Gordon, and Co., 3035; Mousley and Co., 2151; Diaz, Morello, and Co., 2056; Widow Harmony and Co., 1995; M. M. de Mora, 1746; M. and F. Tozar, 1417; and Widow Portilla, 1046. All other shippers were under 1000 butts each.

The same journal gives the subjoined statement of the export of bullion from London to the undermentioned countries, during the six months ending December 31st, 1856, which has been prepared by Messrs. Haggard and Pixley:—

1856.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Total of corresponding period last year.
	£	£	£	£
India (including Ceylon)	55,5 0	4,971,500	5,027,000	5,105,350
China and the Straits	51,900	2,753,300	2,804,2.0	1,693,910
Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius	9,000	3,500	12,500	5,980
Australia, Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand	......	......	......	......
Hamburg, Belgium, and Rotterdam	1,970,900	740,700	2,711,000	1,095,660
France, via Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk	151,400	91,700	249,100	24,940
Peninsular and Mediterranean, with Constantinople and the Crimea	166,600	4,500	171,100	1,075,790
West Indies	161,600	......	161,600	384,000
Brazils	171,100	......	171,100	70,120
Africa	......	5,000	5,000	3,400
Total	2,744,000	8,373,200	11,317,200	9,462,210

During the entire year the total of specie shipped to the above countries reached £17,806,940, against £14,224,610 in 1855. These amounts do not include the large sums sent from the Mediterranean ports, which comprised during the twelve months £3700 of gold and £2,025,450 siver. Neither do they embrace the extraordinary amounts despatched via Folkestone and Dover to France, of which no aggregate records are obtainable.

With reference to the great advance in the price of leather, the *Times* of the 20th January writes:—

Last night a large meeting of master boot and shoe makers in the metropolis, including many of the principal members of the trade, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, with the view of adopting some common course of action to accommodate their interests to the unprecedented rise in the price of leather of late, and especially within the last six weeks. Mr. Medwin, of Regent's Quadrant, acted as chairman, and from the statements that he and several other speakers made to the meeting it appears that from a variety of concurrent causes the price of leather is from 50 to 80 per cent., many estimating it at even a higher figure than that, more than it was a year ago. This is not confined to London, but is general throughout the whole country. Not wishing to run the risk of losing old customers by making a corresponding increase in the price of boots and shoes, the masters during the last year have struggled on at the old prices, hoping that the rise was only temporary and exceptional, but they have done so in many cases without deriving a farthing of profit on the whole transactions for the last twelve months, and in others by sustaining heavy losses. The case of one well-known tradesman was cited, who paid a rent of £150 a-year for his premises, and who estimated the whole of the profits on his trade for the last year at only £80, and that without taking into account his necessary household expenses. This state of things, it was stated, had become so serious to the trade that the members of it have been driven to bring the matter under public consideration, with the view of justifying them in making an equivalent advance in the price of boots and shoes of all kinds, not for the purpose of obtaining greater profits, which they repudiate, but simply as a measure of necessary protection and justice to themselves as a body. The scarcity and consequent high cost of leather are chiefly attributed by the trade to the enormous consumption of the article during the war, when at the same time no raw hides were imported into this country from St. Petersburg; to the greatly increased quantities of leather now being exported to the United States; to the murrain among cattle in South America, whence we have been accustomed to derive large supplies of raw hides; to the exportation of boots and shoes in incredibly large quantities to the Australian colonies since the gold discovery; and to a decrease in the supply of leather we have heretofore received from France, resulting from the extensive substitution of leather for wooden shoes among the lower classes in the French Provinces. The meeting entirely repudiated the idea of anything like a combination among themselves or the trade of which they are members for the purpose of forcing a rise of prices on the public. Besides the chairman the meeting was addressed by Mr. Simpson, of Tottenham-court road; Mr. Moore, of the firm of Berrall and Co., Marylebone-lane, Mr. Bird, Oxford-street, Mr. Green, Shoreditch; Messrs. Cornell, Hewitt, Hooker, and others; and eventually a resolution was passed by acclamation recommending the adoption by the trade of an average advance in the price of boots and shoes in proportion to the rise in the price of leather. Other resolutions were also adopted for giving effect to the wishes of the meeting, and the proceedings terminated.

Messrs. Colchester and Woolner in their circular dated the 19th of January make the following remarks respecting the tallow market.

With regard to the general state of the trade, Messrs. Colchester and Woolner remark:—The tallow market has been firm throughout the week, the large deliveries for consumption and the small arrivals having reduced the stock considerably. There has also been more inquiry for delivery in April to June, and some considerable sales have been made at 56s for this period; for the last three months of the year there is more disposition to sell, 53s 9d having been accepted. We have no fresh accounts from St. Petersburgh as to quantity, which is variously estimated at from 110,000 to 120,000 casks of new tallow. To-day there is not much doing, 62s is paid on the spot, and this price is also paid for March, 60s for April, and 56s 6d for May and June; 53s 6d to 9d for the last three months. South American tallow is quoted at 61s 6d; Australian sheep, 62s; beef, 59s 6d; town tallow, 60s 6d, net, cash.

The *New York Herald* of the 19th January contains the following report of their markets:

Coffee.—The market was steady: about 270 bags Rio were reported sold at 10¼ cents to 10½ cents.

Cotton.—The severity of the storm checked sales. The market was quiet; the transactions being small lots at firm prices.

Freights.—Owing to the storm and the difficulty of delivering produce alongside vessels, engagements were in a measure suspended. Rates, however, were quite steady at Saturday's quotations: to London 25 tons lard were engaged at 30s; to Rotterdam 100 to 200 tierces of rice were engaged on Saturday afternoon at 35s. The barque Alabama, of 250 tons, fourteen years old, sold at 4000 dollars.

Hops were inactive at 7 cents to 10 cents, for eastern and western.

Provisions.—Pork: The market was firmer, with sales of about 250 barrels, including new mess, at 21 dollars; old at 19 dollars 87½ cents to 20 dollars. Beef was firm, with sales of about 200 barrels, including new country prime, at 9 dollars 50 cents to 10 dollars, and new country mess at 10 dollars 50 cents to 12 dollars 50 cents, new Chicago repacked at 15 dollars, while extra was at 16 dollars. Bacon continued in good demand, and 500 boxes were sold deliverable in April and May at Baltimore, at port. Cut meats continued firm. Advices from Havre, France, stated that 4000 barrels prime mess pork, all offered, had been sold by the French Government at 8 dollars per barrel over previous sales. Lard: 100 barrels lard, to arrive from New Orleans, sold at 13 cents, and 200 ditto on the spot, at 12¾ cents and 13 cents. Butter and cheese were changed.

Sugars.—The storm caused a suspension in sales. By an annual statement of the *Shipping List*, we perceive that the consumption of foreign sugars in the United States for 1856 amounted to 255,292 tons, against 192,607 ditto in 1855, showing an increase for the past year of 62,685 tons over the consumption of the previous year. By adding the crop of Louisiana and Texas for 1855-56, at 123,468 hogsheads, would give a total consumption of cane sugar in the United States equal to 378,768 tons, against 377,752 tons in 1855, showing an increase for 1856 of 1008 tons.

From the *South Australian Register* of the 8th instant, we extract the latest commercial report.

Except in Eastern produce our market shows no animation, and buyers generally are limiting their transactions to small parcels for immediate use. Importations of many goods have been so much beyond the requirements of the place, that it may be sometime before trade recovers its elastic tone. This state of business applies particularly to provisions, oilmen's stores, timber, and deals; and the present period being the interim in the Murray trade, and in wool shipments to England, the chief activity to be noticed is in agricultural produce, the season's crop being in course of shipment to the neighbouring markets, and from the extent of the yield of 1856-7, the export of it is likely to occupy the whole year. The trade up the Murray will, shortly be resumed, the navigation being usually practicable in a few weeks from this, and with this in view large purchases of flour have been made. Some uncertainty at present exists as to the mode of levying duties on goods leaving hence by this route to localities in New South Wales and Victoria, our tariffs being different; but it is to be hoped that negotiations now pending with the Governments of those provinces will render frontier Custom-house unnecessary.

Unusually early rains this season have enabled farmers to commence field operations for the next crop, and I note some inquiry for ploughs and other agricultural implements.

In wines and spirits, case gin of good brands moves off in fair quantity. Bulk brandies have advanced to 13s per gallon for Martell's, and 12s 6d for U. V. C. and Hennessy's. Rum is quiet. The sale for beer is slow, and in wood stocks are heavy. There is nothing doing in light wines. Port and sherry are dull of sale, particularly the former.

Salted provisions of all kinds are difficult to place to cover invoice. The same remark applies to cheese and butter.

Groceries and Oilmen's Stores.—Tea may be quoted about 5s. per chest lower during the last month. In sugars of suitable qualities prices are well maintained, and stocks in first hands are light. Invoices of oilmen's stores cannot be placed to cover cost. Rice is slow of sale. In coffee, the Marion's cargo, offerred last week, was not sold, and proceeded elsewhere.

The timber market is glutted, and deals are hardly saleable at the quotations. Slates are offering freely at the current rates, and sellers disposed to make a concession for good-sized lots. Galvanized iron is somewhat lower.

Soap hangs on hand heavily, and only the best descriptions are inquired for.

Tobacco there are heavy stocks of, but cigars are moving off at an advance.

Coals and salt are without change.

Winter soft goods are now in demand, and can be placed to a fair profit; as also the same class of boots and shoes.

New Legislation and the Lawyers.—If the scheme for registration of titles, to be produced next session, is anything like that which has been described by the newspapers, half the solicitors in the country must prepare to shut up their offices. Three-fourths of the business of the profession in the provinces—all of it, indeed, that is worth having—comes from conveyancing. The operation of the proposed scheme will be to destroy that branch of a country attorney's practice, leaving him only that in which he shares his profits, small as they are, with his agent in London.—*Law Times*

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SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Copies of the above can be obtained every morning at the undermentioned places, viz.—
Mr. W. T. Pinhey, Chemist, Parramatta-street
Messrs. Perdrian and Co., Balmain Steam Ferry
Mr. H. Bancroft, Stationer, 32, Parramatta-street
Mr. John Collis, Parramatta-street
Mr. B. Lee, Lower George-street, late HERALD Office
Mr. Robert Mackay, bookseller, corner of Elizabeth-street and Bathurst-street
Mr. Lusty, Brickfield-hill
Mr. George Lecky, 356, Brickfield-hill
Mr. Francis Larter, Constitution House, South Head Road
Mr. John Air, Clyde-street, Miller's Point.
Mr. Andrew Fairfax, Grocer, William-street, Woolloomooloo
Mr. C. Fallick, Newtown
Mr. W. Pratt, Chemist, Parramatta-street
Mr. F. L. Hermann, tobacconist, King-street West
Mr. John Ford, General dealer, Pitt-street, opposite the Willow Tree
Mr. Steel, Paddington
Mr. Thomas Grace, Waverley
Mr. Joseph Russell, Grocer, Miller's Point
Mrs. Brown, tobacconist, Market-street
Mr. G. D Harrison, Stationer, 569, George-street South
Mr. James Fryer, Railway Station, Sydney
Mr. John Wise, William-street, Woolloomooloo
Mr. F. M'Lean, Post Office, Rushcutter's Bay, South Head Road
Mr W. Davey, bootmaker, North Shore
Mr. F. Codner, Post Office, Petersham
Mr. P. Rawlings, Ashfield
Mr. P. M'Grath, Longbottom
Mr James Dole, Camperdown
Mr. George Pope, Ryde
Mr. E. Mason, Stationer, Parramatta
Mr. E. Goertz, Storekeeper, Liverpool
Mr. James Mountford, Druggist, Windsor
Mr. John Ducker's Store, Richmond
Mr. Thomas Fisher, Campbelltown
Mr. Wm. Lester, Stoney Creek
Mr George Hewlett, Wollongong
Mr. Charles Blakefield, Turon
Mr. G. Maxted, Newcastle
Mr. Robert Blair, Bookseller, West Maitland
Mr. A. W. Hayles, Rocky River
Mr. A. Dodds, East Maitland
Mr. John Wisdom, Morpeth
Mr. E Doherty, Raymond-terrace
Mr. Charles Cottrell, Penrith

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Cash Advertisements received by Mr. Pinhey, Parramatta-street; Mr. H. Bancroft, Stationer, 32, Parramatta-street; Mr. F. Larter, Constitution House, South Head Road; Mr. G. D. Harrison, Stationer, near Haymarket, up to ½ past 5 p.m.; Mr. Lusty, Brickfield-hill; Mr. B. Lee, old HERALD Office, Lower George-street; Messrs. Perdrian and Co., Balmain Steam Ferry; and Mr. C. Fallick, Newtown up to past 4 p.m

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, No. 179, George-street, Sydney.
CAPITAL, £400,000, in 4000 SHARES.
DIRECTORS:
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman.
William Brown, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Alexander, Esq. William Fanning, Esq.
Thomas W. Smith, Esq. Alfred Spry, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.
AGENT and MARINE SURVEYOR for the Port of Newcastle:
John Bingle, Esq.
SURVEYOR for Auckland, New Zealand:
Captain Alexander Grange.
LONDON AGENT:
Thomas Brown, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street.
The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances.
Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-five tons. free from average unless general:

Guineas.		Guineas.	
Europe	2	Port Phillip, by sailing vessel	1¼
India, China, and Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	3	Moreton Bay, (by the northern passage)	1½
Valparaiso and Lima	2	Wide Bay	1½
California	2	Launceston	1½
Mauritius	2	Hobart Town	1
Bourbon	2½	Ditto, by steamer	¾
Auckland	1½	Twofold Bay	¾
Ditto, by steamer	¾	Tahiti	1½
Port Nicholson	2	Otago	2½
Port Nelson	2½		
Port Cooper	3		
Adelaide	1½		

Goods insured with particular average, from ½ to ¾ per cent. extra.
Time risks on first-class vessels:—
3 months .... 3 guineas per cent.
6 ditto .... 5 ditto ditto
12 ditto .... 9 ditto ditto
Whaving voyage .... 10 guineas per cent.
Specie—to or from London, 2 guineas per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.
Specie—To or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 guinea per cent.; by steamers, ¾ per cent.
The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office. JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY established (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES UNDER THE ACTS OF COUNCIL, 7 Vict. No. 10 and 14 Vict. No. 11) for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principles (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.
Chairman—M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—The HON. THOS. HOLT, Esq,
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Chief Offices—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PREMIUMS REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of London.
Capital £1,500,000.
Dwelling and Counting Houses constructed in accordance with the Building Act, of brick and stone, with slated, metal, or shingled roofs, for every hundred pounds assured, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; buildings for storing merchandise and for trades, as above, for every hundred pounds assured, from 3s. 9d. to 8s.; weatherboard and buildings not included in the preceding, and hazardous risks, by special agreement. Ships in harbour or dock, in the Port of Sydney, with warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d.; with liberty to repair, 10s.; ships building, 15s. per cent. per annum. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims adjusted and paid in Sydney. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors publish for general information the following List of their AGENTS and MEDICAL REFEREES in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS of the colony.

District.	Agents.	Medical Referee.
Armidale	Mr. J. Gilchrist	———
Albury	Mr. J. C. Pierce	J. E. Owen, Esq., M.D.
Brisbane	Messrs. R. Towns & Co.	K. Cannan, Esq.
Bathurst	Mr. J. S. Home	R. Machattie, Esq.
Campbelltown	Jas. Turner	Wm. Bell, Esq.
Clarencetown	W. Johnston	F. Acret, Esq.
Goulburn	W. Chatfield	H. W. Hanford, Esq.
Gundagai	D. Winton	H. B. Morgan, Esq.
Ipswich	A. Macalister	H. Challenor, Esq.
Kiama	W. Marks	R. Menzies, Esq.
Liverpool	H. B. Beresford	J. B. Watson, Esq.
Maitland	Messrs. Wolfe & Gorrick	John Scott, Esq.
Mudgee	Mr. J. Dickson	
Muswellbrook	Mr. T. Loxton	J. B. West, Esq.
Newcastle	Messrs. Bingle and Son	R. R. S. Bowker, Esq.
Parramatta	Mr. G. Doust	Wm. Bassett, Esq.
Orange	Messrs. Wise and Byrnes	S. Curtis, Esq.
Molong		H. Warren, Esq.
Wellington		
Wagga Wagga	Mr. D. Winton	H. B. Morgan, Esq.
Port Macquarie	Mr. F. Beeke	C. Schrader, Esq., M.D.
Picton	T. Larkin	
Richmond	J. H. Grinsell	J. Selkirk.
Tamworth	H. M. Keighley	
Windsor	Wm. Walker	J. Selkirk, Esq.
Queanbeyan	J. J. Wright	A. Mortton, Esq.
Yass	Rees Jones	— Blake, Esq.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,259,760.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Rates of premium from 2s. 3d. per cent. upwards, according to nature of risk. Policies issued free from average clause.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Assurances effected at very equitable rates. Policies purchased by the Company.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR £100.

Age.	Without profits.	With profits.
30	£2 2 7	£2 8 0
40	2 16 8	3 3 11
50	3 19 0	4 7 4
60	6 6 3	6 16 8

Prospectuses and every information relative to rates and modes of insurance readily furnished on application to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Agents for New South Wales, 4, Charlotte-place, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—£15,000 to LEND, on approved security. A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, Wynyard-square.

MISS MOORE, of Denison House, begs to remind the parents and guardians of her pupils, that the duties of her Establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, the 20th April.

PADDINGTON.—Miss THOMPSON'S Boarding and Day School, Eliza-place, Point Piper Road.—Duties resumed THURSDAY, 16th. Dancing, including the callisthenics, by an efficient teacher; French conversation classes, conducted by Madame Dutruc, a favourable opportunity for young ladies in the district requiring a correct pronunciation of the language. Terms, moderate. To be had on application to Miss THOMPSON.

Crown Lands Office, Sydney, 30th March, 1857.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS BEYOND THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.—By the second clause of the Act of Council 19th Victoria No 26 every stockholder is required, under a penalty of £50, to make a return of the number of stock depastured by him on Crown lands, according to the form A in shedule thereto,* and the Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 20th Victoria No. 39, in re-enacting the above Act, requires that the said return be made on or within fourteen days after the first day of May next, of which all parties interested are desired to take notice. GEORGE BARNEY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.
* Forms will be obtainable at the offices of the respective Commissioners.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY. — Extension Liverpool to Campbelltown. Persons desirous of contracting for the whole or any portion of the works required to be done in the construction of Four Miles of the above Railway can see the plans and specifications at the Commissioners' Offices, on and after the 14th instant.
Tenders will be received for each class of work, at rates to be named by the parties tendering, viz.:—
Brick work, at per cubic yard
Earth work, at per cubic yard.
Iron work, at per lb.
Timber work, at per cubic foot.
Schedules, setting forth all the various classes and kinds of work to be tendered for, will be exhibited on application at the office of the Railway Commissioners, Philip-street North.
Tenders to be sent in addressed to the Commissioners, and endorsed "Tender for Works," not later than 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Board,
C. J. NEALDS, Secretary.
Railway Department, Sydney, 8th April, 1857.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given that tenders, endorsed "Tender for Masons' Work," will be received at the Office of the Board of Works, until 12 o'clock of MONDAY, the 20th instant, for the erection of certain additional works of defence at Mrs. Macquarie's Point, according to plans and specification to be seen at the Engineer Office for Harbour Defences, Commissariat-buildings, Lower George-street, any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
(Signed) MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, under-secretary.
Department of Lands and Public Sales, Sydney, 23rd March, 1857.

TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 20th instant, for Repairs to the Premises in Lower George-street, lately occupied by the undersigned. Specifications seen on application to MITCHELL and CO.

£5 REWARD.—Absconded from his home, FRANK ANDERSON, aged 13 years, dark complexion, eyes, and hair; scar on the left eyebrow; supposed to be on the overland route to Melbourne. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering up the said boy, on application at 10, York-street, Sydney.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all persons against trusting my wife, ELLEN WEST, after this date, April 14th, 1857, as I shall not be answerable for any debts she contracts. THOMAS WEST, Canterbury.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late JOSEPH DRUITT, Esq., are requested, without delay, to enclose particulars of the same for liquidation, addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. Pennington and Hart, solicitors, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. EDWARD DRUITT.

COUNTY of CUMBERLAND.—Money Lent on Farms. R. FORBES, Esq., Loan Office, 15, King-street.

COLLINGWOOD RAILWAY STORES.—GEORGE MOCATTA and CO. beg to announce to the inhabitants of the Southern districts and the public generally that they have opened extensive stores and goods sheds at the Terminus of the Collingwood branch of the Sydney and Liverpool Railway, where they will have on hand a constant supply of all goods required for town and country consumption, including wines, spirits, and beer, which they will dispose of at Sydney prices. They would also call particularly call attention to the important fact, that they are prepared to purchase produce of every description at current market rates for cash, thereby obviating to the farmer the necessity which has hitherto existed of his proceeding to Sydney to seek his only market.
For the convenience of those who may wish to transmit their produce and goods by rail to and from Sydney, G. M. and Co. will undertake to deliver the former at any part of Sydney that may be required at the following rates:—
Wool, flour, at ... ... 15s. per ton
Hides and tallow, at ... ... 11s. "
Wheat and other grain at ... ... 5d. per bushel
Hay, including pressing by screw press, at ... ... 31s. per ton.
And also to convey goods from any part of Sydney to the Collingwood Stores, and deliver the loading to the returning drays, at 16s. per ton. The saving of time and cost to be effected by adopting the mode of conveyance by rail, over that by horse and bullock drays, where the opportunity offers, must be too apparent to need comment.

PIER HOTEL, MANLY BEACH.—Pic Nics got up in a superior manner by a first-rate Cook, at most moderate charges. Liquors of the finest description supplied at Sydney prices. Fish a la Juive, and oysters, &c., every day. ☞ Baths of every description.

PIER HOTEL, Manly Beach.—Most superior accommodation can now be obtained at this establishment. Every delicacy provided, with the best of attendance. Parties may rest assured that they will now and from henceforward receive every attention and comfort at the Pier Hotel.
☞ Boats and fishing tackle always at the Pier.

INDIARUBBER GOLOSHES, Ladies', Childrens', and Gentlemen's. A large assortment of the best description just received, and on SALE at J. WESTBROOK'S, 256, George-street. N B.—Warm felt boots and fleecy cork socks, for cold feet, a large lot also just received.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—W. READING has now ON SALE a new and choice assortment of Berlin patterns and wools, crochet patterns and cotton traced embroidery, and cotton painted canvas for slippers; cushions and carriage bags; prepared wax, wires, and all the materials for wax flowers and fruit. Orders executed for needlework; patterns traced for braiding, and practical attention paid to every branch of the business. Instructions given daily in any of the above accomplishments; also in beadwork and the raised wool embroidery. W. READING, 254, George-street. Berlin House.

MILLINERY, Underclothing, Baby Linen, and Juvenile Clothing Warehouse. Berlin House, 254 George-street.

SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, at 212, George-street.
J. WETHERILL having purchased the Stock of TAIT and CO., is now selling the whole at one-half the original price.
Best French merinos, 2s. 6d.
Coburg cloths, 3½d., 6½d., 7½d.
Good black alpacs, 7½d., 9½d., 1s.
Yard wide calico, 2½d., Horrocks', 3½d.
2-yard wide sheeting, 8½d., 9½d., 1s.
8-4 white damask, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 9d.
White dimity, 4½d., 6½d., 8½d.
Exhibition counterpanes, 18s. 6d. to 25s.
Good woollen flannel, 8½d., 1s., Saxony ditto, 1s. 3d.
Glazed lining, all colours, at 2½d.
Fashionable chenille trimmed bonnets, 4s. 9d., cost 12s.
Ditto shape drab ditto, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d.
Good plain straw bonnets, 6d., 9d., 1s.
Trimmed ditto, from 1s. to 5s. 6d.
White stays, 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.
Ladies' underclothing at half price
1100 all-wool barege scarfs, 6s. 6d.
A good assortment of black mourning dresses
Plain and fancy all-wool barege, 6½d.
French de laines, best quality, 1s.
750 cachmere dresses, at 4s. 9d.
5000 damask cloths, 2s. 1d. and 3s. 1d.
Prints, 3d., 4d., Hoyles' best, 5d.
500 all-wool cloth tablecovers, 21s.
79 brocaded silks, 35s.
Black watered silks, 45s. 6d.
Cotton ticks, 3½d., 4½d., 6½d.
Bonnet ribbons, 3½d., 4½d., 6½d., 9½d.
A splendid lot of cambric flouncings, at 1s. 6d.
Gents' black silk hats, at 8s. 6d., worth 18s.
White shirts, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.
J. WETHERILL, late Tait and Co., 212, George-street.

PREPARATION FOR WINTER.—COUTIN and GRIFFITHS wish particularly to call the attention of their numerous customers to the following list of cheap and useful drapery.
STUFF AND DRESS DEPARTMENT.
Rich French merinoes, the same as sold by C. and G. last year 2s. 6½d. per yard
German merinoes, twilled on both sides, 1s. 11½d. ditto
7-4 Indiana cloths, 1s. 4½d. ditto
Coburg cloths, all colours, 7½d. ditto
Rich figured lustres, 7½d. ditto
500 Norwich poplin dresses, all at 11s. 9d.
FUR DEPARTMENT.
Sea side boas, 1s. 0½d. each
Young ladies' squirrel riding boas, 1s. 11d. ditto
Ditto ditto American sable, 2s. 11d. ditto
Ditto ditto ermine queen's boas, 1s. 6½d. ditto
Ladies' squirrel riding boas, 4s. 11d. ditto
American sable, 4s. 11d. ditto
Ladies' ermine queen's boas, 3s. 11d. ditto
Swansdown riding and queen's boas, 3s. 11d. ditto
With cuffs to match every kind of boa.
DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.
Real Witney blankets, 7s. 9d. per pair
Double width sheeting, 8½d. per yard
All-linen huckaback towelling, 6½d. ditto
Real Welch flannel, 8½d. ditto
Two-yards wide table damask, 18½d. ditto
Large white counterpanes, 3s. 11d. each
Rich damask for curtain, 12½d. per yard.
With their usual well-assorted stock of family drapery, haberdashery, &c., &c.
COUTIN and GRIFFITHS 62, King-street.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS are selling rich tapestry carpets, at 3s. 6d. per yard; large hearth rugs, at 6s. 9d. each. 62, King-street.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—J. and M. BOWMAKER beg to inform the trade, and the public in general, that they are in a position to execute all orders for slater'sjwork, with the utmost dispatch. Apply Cooper-street, Strawberry-hill.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &c.—WM. DAWSON and SONS. Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Newsvenders, 74, Cannon-street, City, London, established 1809. Orders for English Books, Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., punctually attended to, and despatched by first mails to all parts of India, China, and Australia.
Remittance, or reference in London for payment, to accompany all orders.

JUST PUBLISHED, gratis, J. COX and CO.'s first quarterly List of New Books and new Editions, sent by post on receipt of a twopenny postage stamp. J. COX and CO., booksellers and stationers, 111, George-street.

WEDDING STATIONERY.—J. COX and CO. have just received a further supply of Wedding Cards, Enamelled Envelopes, stamped in silver "At homes," and Invitation Paper, &c., in every variety. Card plates engraved in the best style. J. COX and CO., booksellers and stationers, 111, George-street.

STEPHENS' Blue Black Ink.—Just landed, several casks of Stephen's Blue Black and other Inks. Also, Walden's Ink, of all sizes. J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

CHURCH SERVICES, ex Lady Hodgkinson. J. COX and CO. have just received a large assortment of Church Services, Bibles, Prayer Books, in various bindings and assorted sizes. J. COX and CO., booksellers and stationers, 111, George-street.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—A further supply just landed, ex Lady Hodgkinson, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Account Sales and Current Books, Day Books, Letter Books, &c. Also, Promissory Note Books, Bill Books, Bills of Lading, Guard Books &c., &c. J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

MITCHELL'S GOLD PENS, diamond pointed, and Mordan's Gold and Silver Pencil Cases. Also, Wedgwood's Manifold Writers, of every size, just received, ex Lady Hodgkinson, by the undersigned. J. COX and CO., stationers, 111, George-street.

MANTLES! Mantles! Mantles—Ex Omar Pasha. 15 cases of Velvet and Cloth Mantles opened this day. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

SILK VELVET MANTLES.—A choice assortment; 3 cases. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

BLACK and COLOURED CLOTH MANTLES, very cheap; 7 cases. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-st.

OPERA MANTLES.—New designs; 2 cases. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street, next the Theatre.

CHILDREN'S and MAIDS' Black and Coloured Cloth Mantles; 3 cases. PARRY and HALBERT.

BLACK SILK VELVET MANTLES, silk lined and quilted through, 45s., 50s., 55s., 60s., to 105s. PARRY and HALBERT.

BLACK and COLOURED Silk Velvet Mantles, richly, trimmed, fringed, &c., 55s., 60s., 70s., 75s., to 126s. PARRY and HALBERT.

BLACK and COLOURED Embossed Silk Velvet Mantles, 57s. 6d., 63s., 70s., to 95s. PARRY and HALBERT.

BLACK EMBROIDERED Silk Velvet Mantles, 105s. 126s., 147s., to 250s. PARRY and HALBERT.

BLACK CLOTH MANTLES, 9s. 6d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 9d., to 21s. PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt st.

CHILDREN'S Black and Colored Cloth Mantles, 4s. 11d., 5s. 9d., to 6s. 6d. PARRY and HALBERT.

LADIES' DRESS CAPS, very beautiful, direct from Paris. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

IRISH POPLINS, at 3s. 6d. per yard. Very fashionable for dresses. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTH MANTLES, in all sizes, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, 88, Pitt-street.

NEW SILKS.—Just received ten thousand pounds worth of Fancy Silks. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

THE NEW MANTLES for the Winter.—Just opened 10 cases. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

BONNETS.—Six cases of London and Paris Bonnets, quite new and very beautiful. WALTHAM RUSH.

FRENCH MERINOES.—The widest, finest, softest, and best, at 3s. 6d. WALTHAM RUSH.

LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS, very fashionable, and quite new shapes. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-st.

DEAN'S IRON BEDSTEAD and Bedding House, City Theatre, Market-street.—W. DEAN invites parties furnishing, either for town or country, to inspect his stock of Iron and other Bedsteads, cribs, cots, &c., with Bedding in hair, cocoa, or flax, to fit. ☞ DEAN'S bedstead and bedding house, Market-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS have a cosmopolitan reputation. In every land, Christian or savage, to which commerce has carried them; in each of our colonies, from Adelaide in the south, to Perth and Freemantle in the west; they have become standard remedies for the most painful and dangerous complaints to which humanity is liable. The ointment is an acknowledged specific for all eruptive, tumourous, and ulcerous disorders, and there is no disease of the stomach, the liver, or the bowels, that may not be subdued by a persistent use of these pills. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

DRIED COD.—The above in splendid condition, in 1 cwt. cases, for SALE by the undersigned. HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay.

JUST OPENED, a good assortment of fire irons, fenders, &c. YOUNGER and SON, 51, Pitt-street.

THE WINTER SEASON.—Houses covered with galvanised iron tiles or corrugated iron; also gutters, downpipes, &c., fixed on the most liberal terms, on application to YOUNGER and SON, 61, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Just received, ex Magnolia, from Boston, and now landing, an invoice of the above desirable Farmers' Implements.
Winnowing machines, in four sizes
Country waggons (extra size), with canvas top, 4 wheels, &c.
Eagle ploughs, in four sizes, with colters, chains, and extra shares
Cultivators, hay rakes, chaff-cutters, &c., &c., &c.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf,

COSENS' PALE SHERRY, ex Equator and Alarm, direct from Cadiz. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

BOLTING MACHINE CLOTH.—Parties having the above FOR SALE may hear of a Purchaser, by applying to the undersigned. YOUNG and MATHER, engineers, &c., Bathurst-street West.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 20 casks, one cheese in each, ex Jaques Langlois. A. TANGE and CO., 8, York-street, Wynyard-square.

AUSTRALIAN STEAM SAW MILLS.—Reduction in Prices of every kind sawing soap, candle, wine, and porter cases from this date. JAMES COOK. 13th April, 1857.

GARDEN SEEDS. — A very choice assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds—principally the former—direct from Hamburgh, and just landed, in small and convenient cases, soldered up in tin, fresh and suitable for country storekeepers and market gardeners. ROWLEY and M'LEAN, 81, Harrington-street.

TO TRAVELLERS OVERLAND.—On view, a few Cork Beds, 6 feet 2 inches long, and 2½ feet wide, in waterproof covering; can be put up in as small a compass as an ordinary valise, and weigh about six pounds. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

FOR SALE.—A Carriage, built to order by Thompson and Holland, of Oxford-street, London, and imported by the present owner; nearly new, and complete in every respect. Apply to Mr. DANIELL, at Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s, George-street.

TO SELL, by private contract, a Four-roomed Cottage, with verandah and flower plot in front, kitchen garden, well stocked with fruit trees and vegetables, and an excellent well of water; stable, shed, and spacious yard. This cottage is situated in the most fashionable part of Newtown, being near St. Peter's Church, and within a mile of the railway station—the buses passing hourly. Apply at Mrs. CARPENTER'S, Captain Cook, Newtown Road; or Mr. CHALDER, opposite the cottage.

LOOK HERE. LOOK HERE. LOOK HERE!—The best quality of Beef and Mutton at the very lowest prices.—Hind quarters of mutton, 3½d. per pound; fore quarters of mutton, 2½d. per pound; by the whole sheep, 2½d. per pound; by the half sheep, 3d. per pound. Roasting beef, 3d. per pound; boiling beef, 2½d. per pound; corned beef, 2d. per pound; rump steaks, 3d. per pound; beef steaks, 2½d. per pound. Mutton chops, 3½d. per pound. German sausages, 8d. per pound; pork sausages, 6d. per pound; black puddings, 4d. per pound; beef sausages, 2½d. per pound. Pork, 6d. per pound. PHILIP M'CARROLL, wholesale and retail butcher, Botany Road, Redfern.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!—FOR SALE, an excellent Billiard Table, inferior to no other in the colony. Apply to R. F. TEASDELL, White Horse Cellar, Parramatta; or to Mr. J. TAYLOR, auctioneer.

NEW WORK.—Total Abstinence and the Holy Scriptures, 2s 6d. paper; 3s. 6d. bound. J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

JUST RECEIVED, per Lady Hodgkinson, and for SALE by the undersigned:—
3½ and 4 lb. lead
IC, IX, and IXX tin plates
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

£600 IN ONE OR MORE SUMS, to be Lent on Mortgage. E. BURTON, 41, Elizabeth-st.

CLOTHING and BEDDING for the Establishments of the Benevolent Society.
The undermentioned articles being required for the above-named establishments, persons willing to supply the same, are requested to forward tenders with samples (each sample to be marked with the price), addressed to the Secretary at the Asylum, on or before MONDAY next, the 20th instant, viz.,
300 yards brown calico
200 ditto white ditto
150 ditto flannel
500 ditto osnaburgs
100 ditto cotton check
100 ditto blue print
200 ditto blue stuff, for petticoats
130 ditto glazed (white) calico
18 dozen men's cotton striped shirts
100 pairs moleskin trousers
75 ditto woollen ditto
75 woollen jackets
50 moleskin ditto
75 serge shirts
100 pairs 9 4 blankets
100 woollen or cotton rugs or counterpanes
150 pairs men's boots.
GEORGE ALLEN, hon. sec.
Sydney, April 16.

EX PHŒNICIAN, and ON SALE.
40 hogsheads W. I. rum, 33 o.p.
5 hogsheads super pale sherry
10 quarter-casks ditto
11 hogsheads ditto, Cousen's
26 quarter-casks ditto
26 hogsheads Taylor and Co.'s stout
30 cases chicory
10 cases powdered peas
10 packages Homan and Co.'s boots
20 casks horseshoes
1 case superior pier glasses.
RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.

ON SALE.—
25 casks limejuice
50 tons polar oil, very superior sample
60 bags brown sugar (South Sea Island produce)
A quantity of walrus teeth (ivory)
And sundry South Sea Island produce.
Apply to HAEGE and PRELL, Circular Quay.

BURTON ALE.—The attention of consumers is particularly requested to the following certificate:—
"I hereby certify that Messrs. IND, COOPE, and CO., of Romford, in the County of Essex, and of Burton-on-Trent, in the County of Stafford, brewers, and co-partners, are now engaged in carrying on the business of brewers at Burton-on-Trent aforesaid, upon their own premises and brewery, for the purpose, amongst others, of brewing ales and beers for exportation.
"(Signed) JOHN RICHARDSON, High Bailiff of the "Borough of Burton-on-Trent.
"Witness—JOHN WHITEHURST, Postmaster, Burton-on-Trent. 29th December, 1856."

IND, COOPE, and CO.'S No. 3, BURTON ALE.
This firm—so long and justly celebrated for their brewings of Romford Ale—have now established a brewery at Burton-on-Trent, with a view of producing by means of the peculiar properties of that water—a beer of unexceptionable quality solely for exportation to India and the Australian colonies. The undersigned having received the appointment of agents, are now able to advise arrival of the first shipments per Lady Hodgkinson, Omar Pacha, and Pitz James, and have much pleasure in inviting the attention of wine merchants, storekeepers, and publicans, to this new and first-rate article, which will be ready for delivery about the 10th instant, and which they fully anticipate will be equal, if not superior, to any other brand of Burton Ale.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Lady Hodgkinson and Omar Pasha:—
300 boxes tin plates
40 sheets lead, 3½ and 4-lb.
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

MAIZE THRASHERS.—A fresh lot of best makers. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

REAL VIRGINIA Thrasher will thrash and clean 700 bushels corn per day. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE.

TO CONNOISSEURS of WINE.—The undersigned invite inspection of their choice stock of Wines, consisting of curious old port; south-side Madeira; Amontillado, and other dry sherries, one, two, and three dozen cases—pints and quarts. JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

A SINGLE CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE (Napier's) is for SALE at the HERALD Office. It is good order, and fit for work forthwith, either by steam or flywheel.

3000 DOORS and Glazed Windows, cheap. GOODLET and CO., 6, Parramatta-street, and 22, Erskine-street.

30,000 FEET Baltic Deal, solid and cut. Victoria Saw Mills, 22, Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

PLATE Glass, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-st

20,000 FEET Prime Shelving Boards. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

NEW TIMBER YARD, corner of Parramatta-street and Pyrmont Road. G. and T. Flooring delivered cheap.

WEATHERBOARD Houses, Hardwood, Doors, and Windows, delivered cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

20,000 FEET Deal Lining, scantling, battens, &c., very cheap. GOODLET and CO., 6, Parramatta-street.

40,000 H. T. PALINGS, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

500 PRIME AMERICAN Ash Oars, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., foot of Erskine-street.

30,000 FEET PITCH PINE and BALTIC 1¼ inch FLOORING, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., foot Erskine-st., and 6, Parramatta-street.

MASONS' MALLETS.—A prime lot of Beech Mallets for Sale cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-st.

TIMBER YARD, CIRCULAR QUAY.—
50,000 feet T. and G. flooring boards
20,000 ditto clear pine, ½, ¾, and 1 in.
50,000 ditto Baltic and Oregon deals
40,000 ditto cedar and kauri pine, all thicknesses
100,000 ditto colonial joists, scantling, shingles, and paling
100,000 ditto colonial and American laths and pickets
50,000 Hobart Town shingles, palings, and battens
1,000 doors and sashes, French and sash doors
30,000 1 inch 1¼ pitch pine, T. and G.
40,000 1, 1½, and 2 inch clear pine, planed one side
20,000 yellow pine weatherboards, planed.
W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

PITCH PINE Flooring Boards, now landing, price greatly reduced. W. H. ROLFE'S Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

2000 DOORS and SASHES, various sizes. Cedar, ½, ¾, 1, 1½ inch. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

TIMBER YARD, ALBION WHARF, MARKET-STREET.
50,000 feet pitch pine, T. and G. boards, 1, 1¼ inch
50,000 feet Baltic joists
20,000 feet rough Baltic boards
30,000 feet white pine T. and G. flooring boards
1,000 posts and rails, 6 feet palings, and pickets
20,000 feet rough and planed one side, 1, ½ inch
30,000 feet Baltic deals, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 inches
20,000 feet battens, 50,000 colonial and H. T. shingles
30,000 Bangor slates, best quality
Colonial timber of every description.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

COALS.—A. A. and Morpeth Coals. Lime in any quantity. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

COALS, A. A. Co.'s best screened; Charcoal and cut Firewood. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-st.

COALS!—Best Newcastle A. A. Company's Coals, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

COALS, FIREWOOD, LIME. — A. A. Co.'s best screened house coals. Cut firewood, in short billets. Superior kiln-burned screened lime. BLAXLAND'S, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

CHEAP LAND.—A Cheap HOUSE.—For SALE.
Four allotments, close to Burwood Station
One ditto, Woolloomooloo
Farm, close to Sydney
House, in Sydney.
Terms, most liberal.
JAMES MALCOLM and CO., 152, George-street.

FOR SALE, Stearine Candles. LENDER, MULLER, and CO., King-street, corner of Commercial Wharf.

EX LADY HODGKINSON.—
Carron cart boxes, 2½ inch
Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6-lb.
Portland and Roman cement
Morewood's galvanised tiles, 28 g.
Corrugated galvanised iron, 24, 26, 28 g.
Galvanised iron fencing wire, 1 to 5
Window glass, 12 x 10 to 30 x 28
Sardines, ½ boxes
Whiting, in small barrels
Enamelled hides, for coachmakers
Robinson's patent groats, small size
Carraway seeds, liquorice
Horse hair, black and grey
Canadian felt hats, black and colored
North Wilts cheese, in bladders
Champion's vinegar, in quarter-casks
Bath bricks, in casks
English toys, cabin lamps and shades
Socket lamps, sail thimbles
Invoice earthenware, breakfast services, ewers, basins, &c.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to call the attention of the public to the undermentioned list of Fruit Trees, &c., cultivated at his gardens, Surry Hills, FOR SALE, this season, 1857. The stock on hand, upon inspection, will be found to be unrivalled in the colony. All orders will be punctually attended to, and trees, &c., packed carefully for the interior or neighbouring colonies.
Apples, Ribstone Pippin
Alexander
Winter Pearmain
Golden Harvey
Cornish Gilliflower
Lord Nelson
Wheeler's Russett
Downton Pippin
Russett Nonpareil
Early Summer
Mobb's Codlin
Nonsuch
Brown Russett
Mobb's Royal
Stone Pippins
French Crab
Knight's Golden Pippin
Stubbard's Codlin
Blenheim Orange
Hawthornden
Silver Russett
Hollow crowned Pippins
Red Caldwell
Golden Pippin
Newtown Pippin
Red Streak
Pears, Early China
Chaumontel
Windsor
Verlain
Crassane
Napoleon
Williams Bonchritien
Buerre de Capiaumont
Brown Buerre
Jargonelle
Golden Beurre
Bishop's Thumb
Pound Pear
Black Achan
Uredale's St. Germain
Summer Bonchritien
Beurre Diel
Winter Nelis
Early Crawford
Moor Fowl Egg
Calebasse Grosse
Orange Bergamot
Summer Bergamot
Beurre Rose
Beurre Rance
Winter Bonchritien
Maria Louisa
Josephine
Swan's Egg
Catillac
Golden Bergamot
Gansells Bergamot
Autumn Bergamot
Green chisel
Peach, Early Newington
Royal George
White Newington
Mignonne
White Newington
Montabon
Milton
Noblesse
Superb
Excellent
Merchant Campbell
Hybrid China
Nectarines, Roman
Newington
Scarlett
Elruge
Weeping
Apricots, Moorpark
Turkey
Hemskirke
Temple
Kaisha
Pale Superb
Cherry, May Duke
Cherry, White Heart
Bleeding ditto
Black ditto
Morello
Amber Heart
Arch Duke
Heart of Midlothian
Claremont
Kentish
Plums, Orleans
Late Black
Coe's Late Red
Washington
Coe's Golden Drop
Green Gage
Early American
Magnum Bonum
Lawrence Orleans
Violet Hautave
Purple Gage
Formosa
Reine Claude
Kirk's Golden Yellow
Blue Gage
Goliah
Early Perdrigon
Oranges, Bahia, or Navel
Maltese, or Blood
St. Michael
Emperor
Rio
Poor Man's
Selletta
Mandarin
Seville
Chinese Pot
Myrtle Leaved
Seedling, Fine
Lemons, Persian or Sweet
Bergamot
Lisbon
Common
Citrons, Bergamot
Common
Shaddock
West Indian Lime
Figs, Smyrna
Brown Ischia
Guavas, White
Purple
Aromatica
Catley's Large Purple
Mulberrys, Black
Chinese
Cape
Walnut
Spanish Chesnut
Quince
Pomegranate
Rose Apple
Custard Apple
Medlar
Banana
Currants, Red
White
Black
Filbert
Raspberries
Gooseberries
Vines, Wantage
Black Frontignan
White Frontignan
Grizzly Frontignan
Red Frontignan
Black Damascus
Blanquette
Verdilho
Black Prince
Black Hamburgh
Uiliade
Muscat of Alexandria
Tokay
Raisin des Dames.
Lemon, Peach, Pear and other stocks for grafting, on reasonable terms.
JOHN BAPTIST, Market Gardener, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. April 16, 1857.

TOMLINS and SLOMAN (late T. Woolley) have imported a larger size Sausage Machine, for the use of restaurants and manufacturers. Being made of iron, with an additional number of knives, and having a filler connected with it, it will be found to answer well. 260, 261, George-street. Iron yard, King-street.

TOMLINS and SLOMAN (late T. Woolley) have just received a fresh supply of the universally approved Sausage Machines for private families, which they recommend for their portability, cleanliness, and despatch. 260, 261, George-street. Iron yard, King-street.

3000 FINE-WOOLLED SHEEP.—The undersigned offers for SALE, during the present month, three thousand first-class heavy-woolled sheep, ages and sexes as under:—
1000 mixed sexes, seven months old
1000 ditto, nineteen months old
1000 ditto, thirty-one months old.
3000.
Any persons who may be desirous of getting some really choice stock, are invited to inspect this lot; they cut very heavy fleeces, and two-thirds of them were shorn in the early part of October last. The wool sold at the last July sales as high as 2s. 8½d. per lb.; and this year, in Sydney (not scoured), at 2s. and 2s. 1d. per lb., before the rise took place.
To save trouble, the price will be ten shillings each,—one-third cash on delivery, at my stations, near Mudgee, and approved endorsed bills will be taken for the remainder, at six and twelve months.
Mudgee, April 3rd. N. P. BAYLY.

TO BE SOLD or LET, the Sawing Machinery and Engines erected on Rooty Hill, twelve miles west of Parramatta. There are two engines of 30-horse power (15 each), but capable of being worked up to 50. They were made to order by most eminent engineers in England expressly for the sawing of the hard woods of this colony. The machinery consists of two vertical frames, rack and other benches—the whole being the most perfect sawing machinery ever sent from England. The land attached to the mill comprises 4385 acres, held under lease from the Crown, of which 13 years are unexpired. Rooty Hill is most abundantly stocked with splendid iron bark and other kinds of hardwood. If a purchase be made, a lease of the grazing rights over the land at £175 a year will be assigned to the purchaser. Apply to Messrs. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.; or to JOHN ALEXANDER, Margaret-street.

200 CASKS CEMENT, very superior. H. SEFLE, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, ex BEEJAPORE.—
100 tons best assorted iron
4½ ditto ditto ditto steel
20 drums nails
20 barrels Stockholm tar.
Apply Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street.

SLATES.—Best Bangor, 20 x 10, on SALE. H. DUBALL and CO., 8, Jamison-street.

SLATES.—Best Bangor, 20 x 10, on SALE. H. DUBALL and CO., 8, Jamison-street.

TALLOW.—For Sale, a prime lot of 20 casks, now being landed, ex Sarah Ann, at Victoria Wharf, in fine condition for shipment or otherwise. JACKSON and CO., produce agents, Pitt-street North, near Circular Wharf.

FOR SALE, a good Saddle Mare, 14½ hands high, perfectly quiet and sound, free from any vice, will stand or hang up. The present owner has no use for her. Price £9. 23, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, a handsome Tilbury Gig, nearly new, cheap. 14, South Head Road, near Palmer-street.

PLASTER OF PARIS.—Plaster of Paris, now landing, on SALE. W. W. BUCKLAND, 2, Macquarie-place.

CEMENT, Portland and Roman, Plaster of Paris, &c., in good condition. W. W. BUCKLAND, 2, Macquarie-place.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.—To Builders and Contractors.—Doulton's patent glazed stoneware pipes, with bends, junctions, traps, water-closet pans, &c.; a large stock always on hand. W. W. BUCKLAND, 2, Macquarie-place.

CHIMNEY POTS (Terra Cotta) in great variety, from 7s. 6d. each. W. W. BUCKLAND, 2, Macquarie-place.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—The undersigned are prepared to supply, from their Steam Saw Mills, Cabramatta Hardwood, consisting of beams, joists, rafters, weatherboards, battens, &c., in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. SCOTT and JOLLY, Bathurst-street, and Circular Quay stores.

PITCH PINE Flooring Boards, Baltic Deals, red, white, and yellow. SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf.

CEDAR, CEDAR.—Cedar in log, or cut, on SALE, at SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

50,000 BANGOR SLATES, Deal Battens. SCOTT and JOLLY, Bathurst-street and Circular Quay Stores.

50,000 FEET Hobart Town Timber, Laths, Shingles, &c. SCOTT and JOLLY.

IRON and TUBE BEDSTEADS, stretchers, &c.—Brass foundry, hinges, locks, bolts, &c.
Saddle trees and saddles, ironmongery
Hollowware, iron pots, camp ovens, &c.
Galvanized and cast iron spouting and guttering
Sheet iron, ploughs, plough-shares, &c.
Hay rakes and forks, spades, garden rakes, &c.
On SALE, at RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.'S, 6, Wynyard-street.

A. A. COMPANY'S SHEEP.—For SALE, 1700 Ewes, 4 years old, now running seven miles from Gloucester, with or without Station. Apply to ARTHUR HODGSON, A. A. Company's Office, 152, George-street

SALES BY AUCTION.

MOST IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th April, at 11 o'clock prompt.
EASTERN PRODUCE.
Ex Sea Bird,
Superior Pampanga sugar, being the balance of the parcel transhipped, ex Oneida, from King George's Sound
6 tons Manila coffee, being the balance by same vessel.
Ex Lalla Rookh,
200 bags finest Patna rice.
GENERAL GROCERIES.
A portion of the cargo of the Dutch ship Jacob Roggeveen, from Amsterdam, comprising
Candles, cheese, rock salt, butter, pipes, carraway seeds, canary ditto, salad oil, &c.
Ex Balaklava and Alnwick Castle,
White and red herrings in barrels, Wilts bacon, North Wilts cheese, wax vestas, matches, Kent hops, general groceries and oilmen's stores
South Sea Island arrowroot, &c., &c., &c.
*** The auctioneers beg to direct particular attention to the above very important unreserved sales, which will commence precisely at the hour advertised. Purchasers and the trade generally are respectfully reminded to be early in attendance, as the whole will be cleared off without reserve.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY.
5 Cases Wax Vestas
10 Cases Saloon Matches.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases wax vestas
10 cases saloon matches.
Terms at sale.

White Herrings
Red Herrings.
Ex Balaclava, from London.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
200 half-barrels white herrings
200 half-barrels red herrings.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
Fine Wilts Bacon, packed in Salt.
Superior Butter, packed in double kegs.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases fine Wilts bacon, packed in salt
100 firkins best quality butter, in double casks, with layers of salt between.
Terms at sale.

Eastern Produce.
200 Bags finest quality Patna Rice.
Ex Lalla Rookh.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 bags Patna rice, in good condition, and a very superior sample.
Terms at sale.

Eastern Produce.
Important to Merchants, Grocers, Country Buyers, &c.
For positive Unreserved Sale.
Best Pampanga Sugar
Manila Coffee.
Being the remaining portion of the Sea Bird's cargo from Manila, transhipped into the Oneida from King George's Sound.
Sold on account of whom it may concern.
Now landed in good condition, and ready for delivery.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to submit for unreserved sale by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sea Bird, from Manila, transhipped into the Oneida from King George's Sound.
SB—1730 bags (more or less) best Pampanga sugar
O—4621 bags (ditto) ditto ditto
6 tons best Manila coffee.
*** The auctioneers beg to draw especial attention to the very superior quality of the above sugars, being of the finest description manufactured, and well worthy the attention of the trade.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Most attractive Sale THIS DAY, (Friday), 17th instant.
The greater portion of the Cargo of the Jacob Roggeveen, just arrived from Amsterdam.
Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Speculators, and the trade generally.
Edam and Cream Cheese.
Butter
Rock Salt and Coarse Salt
Sperm Candles
Cutty Pipes
Carraway Seeds
Canary ditto.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
A portion of the cargo of the Jacob Roggeveen, just arrived from Amsterdam, comprising
250 cases finest sperm candles
100 kins superior butter (double packed in casks, with layers of salt between)
cases finest new Edam cheese
cases very fine cream cheese
tons rock salt
50 tons coarse ditto
200 boxes, each 10 gross, cutty pipes
10 barrels canary seed
10 ditto carraway ditto
25 cases, each 2 dozen, finest Lucca oil, pints.
Also, ex Alnwick Castle,
2 cases, each 24 dozen, wax vestas, each 1000
2 cases, 30 ditto, ditto 500
10 cases finest Wilts bacon, packed in salt
20 cases North Wilts cheese
10 cases Hill and Ledger's mushroom ketchup
10 cases ½-pints salad oil
10 pockets new Kent hops, 1856 growth
10 cases mustard, ½-lbs.
100 cases pint pickles, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Sugar and Coffee.
On account of whom it may concern.
Transhipped into the Oneida, ex Sea Bird, from Manila.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, 17th of April, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining portion of sugar and coffee, forming the shipment just landed from the steamer Oneida, having been transhipped from the ship Sea Bird, at King George's Sound.
O. 4750 bags finest pampanga sugar
SB. 2230 ditto ditto ditto
SB. 6 tons of superior coffee.
The quality of these articles are of the very best description. Samples may be seen at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

Postponed in consequence of the Liverpool Races, from the 16th to the 23rd instant.
The Slaughter Houses of Mr. John Neale, Brisbane-street, close to Parramatta-street.
For Positive Sale.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Two Slaughter Houses at Black Swamp, known as the property of Mr. John Neale; one now occupied by Mr. De Lange, and the other by Mr. Richards.
Plans showing the position and sizes of the yards and premises are now to be seen at the Auction Rooms.
☞ These spacious and valuable properties must positively be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

A good Family House, long known as the residence of Mr. John Neale, near to Sussex-street, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets.
Preliminary Notice.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
That well known strong and commodious family residence, occupied by Mr. Neale, jun., at the south-east corner of the street leading from Liverpool-street to the Victoria Foundry, being a little off Sussex-street. The house is well built of brick, is roomy, and very convenient for a large family; has a good yard, securely enclosed and flagged, with many other conveniences.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect it.

A Handsome and Roomy Family Residence, well situated in Palmer-street, having a double verandah in front, being No. 65, a few doors south of William-street, directly opposite the large paddock known as Mrs. Burdekin's.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 28th of April, at 11 o'clock,
A two-storied brick and stone built house, situated on the east side of Palmer-street, containing six rooms, kitchen, and servants' room; a double verandah in front, and a small balcony at the rear; the first story is of stone, the second of brick. A back entrance from a lane.
These premises have been erected and finished at a very considerable cost, and are fit for the reception of a respectable family. The tenant who has just left paid £200 per year. Applications by others to enter have been refused, it being the owner's intention to sell.
Terms liberal—say 25 per cent. deposit, and 6, 12, 18 and 24 months for the remainder, with bank interest added.
☞ The title perfectly satisfactory.

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THIS DAY.
New Kent Hops, 1856 Growth.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 pockets New Kent hops, 1856 growth.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
South Sea Island Arrowroot.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
50 bags superior South Sea Island Arrowroot.
Terms at sale.

Horse Bazaar, 155, Pitt, and 134, Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.
Sale days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied with instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Winter Goods.
Boots and Shoes.
FRIDAY, 17th April.
Bostock and Co.'s, Parker and Sons', Homan and Co.'s, Davies and Son's, Hickson and Son's, and Charles Ruddick's (late Foreman to Davies and Son's,) manufacture.
Ex Omar Pasha, and Lady Hodgkinson.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 17th April, commencing at 10 o'clock,
273 trunks very superior new and seasonable goods, from the above manufacturers, lately arrived, and now landing in beautiful condition, ex Omar Pasha and Lady Hodgkinson, consisting of—
Gents' patent wellingtons, bevil edges
Ditto ditto prince george boots
Ditto calf wellingtons, French fronts
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto, clump soles
Ditto ditto prince george boots, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto wellington boots, sprigged
Ditto stout calf short wellingtons, ditto
Ditto best enamelled napoleons
Ditto ditto calf wellingtons, pegged
Ditto ditto short ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto elastic side boots, patent calf goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, plain ditto ditto
Ditto patent balmoral boots, fancy tops
Ditto best calf cossacks, bevil edge
Ditto ditto register boots, mock eyelets, E.S.
Ditto ditto elastic side boots, calf goloshed, stabbed fronts
Ditto ditto patent calf shoes, elastic fronts
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto sides
Ditto ditto calf oxford shoes, eyelets
Ditto drab cloth gaiter shoes, patent fronts
Ditto kid top boots, elastic sides, mock buttons
Ditto calf shooting watertights
Ditto best patent calf prussians
Ditto fancy coloured roan morning slippers
Ditto brussels buck and felt ditto ditto
Ladies' cloth boots, patent calf goloshed, to lace and button
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto vamped TPH, extra widths
Ditto ditto ditto, cordovan goloshed, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, enamelled ditto, TPH
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto tipped and vamped, extra widths
Ditto ditto ditto, patent goloshed, elastic sides
Ditto kid boots, elastic sides, military heels
Ditto ditto balmoral boots, ditto ditto
Ditto coloured kid adelaide boots
Ditto fancy coloured satteen adelaide boots
Ditto black cashmere boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto adelaide boots, BB
Ditto best patent calf shoes, elastic sandals
Ditto ditto ditto ditto seamless shoes, trimmed
Ditto ditto ditto ditto brighton shoes
Ditto ditto enamelled seal shoes, welts, TPH
Ditto cordovan shoes, welts and pumps
Ditto best cordovan lace boots, leather lined eyelets
Ditto ditto lasting shoes, elastic sandals
Ditto ditto enamelled dressing slippers, sheened bound
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, fur ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, elastic fronts
Ditto fancy berlin and venetian morning slippers
Maids' cloth boots, patent goloshed, 1-2
Ditto ditto ditto enamelled ditto, 1-2
Ditto leather lace boots, eyelets, 1-2
Ditto cashmere boots, elastic sides, 1-2
Ditto patent calf shoes, ditto sandals, 1-2
Girls' cashmere boots, elastic sides, 10-13
Ditto ditto adelaide boots, pumps, 10-13
Ditto cloth boots, patent goloshed, 10-13
Ditto patent calf strap shoes, 10-13
Ditto leather lace boots, 6-9 and 10-13
Ditto patent calf strap shoes, 6-9 and 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 2-5 and 6-9
Ditto ditto ditto seamless ditto ditto, 2-9 BB
Ditto coloured cashmere boots, 6-9 and 10-13
Children's ditto roan strap shoes, 2-5
Ditto fancy ditto morocco boots, 2-5
Ditto ditto ditto roan ditto, 2-5
Ditto ditto ditto kid balmoral boots, 3-5
Boys' and youths' calf prince george boots, 10-4
Ditto and ditto elastic side boots, patent goloshed
Ditto and ditto memel top button boots, 10-4
Ditto and ditto calf cossacks, 10-4
Ditto and ditto ditto oxford shoes, 10-4
Ditto and ditto kip cossacks, sprigged, 10-4
Ditto and ditto ditto lace boots, ditto, 10-13
Ditto and ditto enamelled morning slippers, 10-13
Men's grain napoleons, sprigged
Ditto ditto thigh boots, ditto
Ditto strong kip bluchers, hobnailed
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, pegged
Ditto ditto army bluchers, sprigged
Ditto ditto kip ditto, rough bradded
Ditto ditto ditto watertights, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto lace boots
Ditto ditto ditto deck ditto
50 cases American peg boots, &c., &c., &c.
LEATHER.
Bathurst kip and harness leather
Colonial calfskins
V. D. Land kangaroo skins (Reagan's)
French wellington fronts and grafts.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
On account and risk of former purchaser.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock prompt.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock prompt, on account and risk of former purchaser,
HW&Co in diamond,
§ 39—1 trunk, containing 44 pairs men's patent wellingtons
14, 17, 18—3 trunks, ditto 36 dozen women's carpet slippers
28—1 trunk, ditto 25 pairs men's long boots
51—1 ditto, ditto 50 ditto men's enamelled goloshed E. S. boots
52—1 ditto, ditto 50 ditto ditto ditto patent ditto ditto, square
36—1 ditto, ditto 60 ditto women's cashmere boots, mock springs
12 ditto ditto ditto ditto, channeled
1059—1 ditto, ditto 72 ditto ditto cordovan slipper pumps
830—1 ditto, ditto 72 ditto ditto
44—1 ditto, ditto 120 ditto women's cashmere boots
1—1 ditto, ditto 80 ditto girls' cloth goloshed boots
35 dozen children's patent straps.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Provision Dealers, and others.
Extensive Sale, TUESDAY, 21st April.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on TUESDAY, 21st April, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of groceries and oilmen's stores, from known and celebrated manufacturers, now landing.
Particulars will shortly appear.

Preliminary Notice.
Cargo of the Gray Feather, from New York.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, to offer for public competition, at the Australian Auction Mart, on an early day,
The cargo of the Grey Feather, from New York, consisting of a large and varied assortment of American notions.
Full particulars in future issues.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of country horses suitable for all purposes
A pair of handsome dapple grey horses broken in to double and single harness, warranted
One handsome draught grey horse suitable for a dogcart or saddle
A bright bay mare, excellent town hack
A lot of town horses
Six excellent stock horses
The usual lot of carts and drays, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, saddles, &c.

SATURDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Clearing-out Sale, to close various accounts.
150 Plain and Coloured Engravings (framed)
Workboxes, Writing Desks
Handsome Chest of Drawers, with Swing Glass
Tables, Chairs, Towel-horse, Hatstand
Plated Cruets, Tea and Coffee Sets, and Candlesticks
Saws, Braces and Bits, Spokeshaves
Hogskin Saddles and Double Bridles
Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Fancy Soap
Tea, Rice, Pickles, Figs, Jams
Sauces, Salad Oil, Hams, and Candles. Also,
Two very handsome Diamond Rings
Gold and Silver Lever Watches
Gold and Plated Chains
Gold Rings and Earrings
Ladies' Gold Rings and Brooches
Pen and Pocket Knives
One Walnut-wood Piano, quite new, with metallic plate.
BRADLY and SIMMONS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 39, King-street, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above general assortment of goods, to close various accounts, and which must positively be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms, cash.

Earthenware and Glassware.
Now landing.
To Earthenware Dealers, Shippers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 17th, 1857, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
40 packages glassware
53 ditto earthenware.
Just landing, superior assortment—
Moulded half-pint tumblers
Cut ditto ditto
Wine-glasses, moulded decanters
Salts (cut and plain)
Cruets and frames
Sugars and butters
Water decanters.
Earthenware.
Flowered, mulberry, and blue cups and saucers
Ditto ditto plates
Ditto ditto dishes and vegetables
Willow plates and dishes
Ditto covered dishes
Chamber sets, ewers and basins, chambers
Jugs, mugs, butters, and sugars, &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ Postponed until SATURDAY next, 11 o'clock.
Rigging and Gear.
Schooner ARIEL.
To Shipping Masters, Colliers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Commercial Wharf, on SATURDAY next, April 18, 1857, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Standing rigging
Sails
Blocks
Anchors
Chains, and
Sundries.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S Horse Sale.
BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 powerful young horses, from Illawarra
3 strong hackneys, from Berrima.

FRIDAY'S Horse Sale.
BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Several lots of country horses, comprising hackneys, heavy and light draughts, &c.
A few town dray horses, and about 30 other horses.
Also,
Two fat cows
Spring carts
Drays, harness, &c.

First-class Horse.
BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
Admiral, a stylish bay horse, broken to single and double harness, and one of the most showy hackneys in Sydney.

Well-bred Hackneys.
BURT and CO. are instructed by B. Burke, Esq., Mittagong, to sell by auction, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock,
Two well-bred hackneys, both up to weights, in good condition, with stylish appearance.

To Butchers and others.
Berry's Shoalhaven Fat Cattle.
BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
2 very prime fat cows, equal to stall-fed, and picked from the best of Mr. Berry's celebrated cattle at Shoalhaven.

Boots and Shoes.
139 Trunks and Packages, ex Omar Pasha, Balaklava, &c.
From the celebrated houses—
James Davies and Sons
Joshua Joseph and Sons, and
Other well-known makers.
MONDAY, April 20th, 1857.
To the Trade, Country Buyers, and Shippers.
FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., and other importers, to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, April 20th, at 11 o'clock,
The above shipments of boots and shoes, all seasonable goods, without reserve, consisting of
Ladies' cloth boots, patent seal and calf, goloshed welts to lace and button
Ditto ditto, top piece heels
Ditto ditto, elastic sides
Ditto kid ditto, patent calf, goloshed welts, E.S., and to lace, M.H.
Ditto ditto, channelled soles
Ditto cashmere boots, E.S., and to lace, B.B.
Ditto ditto ditto pumps
Ditto coloured ditto, E.S., and to lace
Ditto coloured poplin ditto
Ditto patent seal and calf slippers, welts
Ditto ditto channelled soles
Ditto ditto pumps
Ditto patent seal slippers, welts, T.P.H.
Ditto Spanish and cordovan slippers
Ditto lasting ditto
Ditto bronze and black kid operas
Women's calf and cordovan lace boots, eyelets
Gents' enamelled thigh boots, clump soles
Ditto grain ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto enamelled napoleon ditto ditto
Ditto grain ditto ditto
Ditto patent wellingtons, bevels
Ditto patent prince georges
Ditto best light calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto stout ditto, bradded
Ditto light prince georges
Ditto stout ditto wellingtons, clump soles
Ditto ditto kid and memel boots, patent calf goloshed, E.S.
Ditto ditto cloth ditto, clump soles
Ditto ditto calf oxonian shoes
Ditto ditto light calf cossacks
Men's stout bluchers, copper bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, nailed H.B.
Ditto kip ditto, bradded and nailed
Ditto ditto watertights, nailed
Ditto ditto shooting ditto, copper bradded
Youths' wellingtons, 1-4
Ditto ditto, prince georges, 1-4
Ditto memel boots, calf goloshed, E.S. 1-4
Boys' and youths' calf bluchers, 10 4
Ditto ditto kip ditto, 10-4
Ditto ditto lace boots, nailed, 1-4
Maids' cashmere boots, E.S. and to lace, channels, 6-9 and 10-13
Ditto cloth boots, welts, B.B., E.S. and to lace, 10-13
Girls' ditto ditto, 6-9
Ditto cordovan boots, welts, to lace, 6-9 10-13
Ditto cloth button boots, welts, patent calf and seal goloshed, 6 9, 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto pumps, 2-9
Ditto patent calf shoes and straps, welts, B.B., 6-9, and 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto, B.B., pumps
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 2 9
Children's coloured kid and morocco strap shoes, 2-5
Ditto ditto cashmere boots, E.S., 2-5
Ladies' carpet and venetian slippers
Men's ditto and buff ditto
Men and women's goloshes
French clogs, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 20th April.
Eligible Investment.
Two superior Brick-built Houses, in Crown-street, Surry Hills; with an Allotment of Land, 85 feet by 120 feet deep.
For bona fide Sale to the Highest Bidder.
PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, to the highest bidder,
An allotment of land, 85 feet frontage to Crown-street, by a depth of 120 feet, adjoining Black's Hotel, Surry Hills.
The IMPROVEMENTS are as under:—
The land is fenced and a well of water on the premises.
Two brick-built two-story houses, with shingled roofs, each containing four rooms and a kitchen. They are let to respectable tenants, at 14s. and 16s. per week respectively, bringing together 30s. per week. One of the tenants—at 16s. per week—has been there these five years past. There is ample room for three more houses. Altogether the whole forms a very nice block for a man with a moderate capital.
Title, first-rate.
☞ Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the above.
☞ A plan will be on view at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
To Fancy Ware Dealers and others.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Brushware
Superior razor strops
Pocket combs
Rack ditto
Mounted walking sticks
Mounted scent bottles, &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 17th April.
To Fancy Ware Dealers, and others.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Dolls.
Ex Mary Ann, Phelan, Master.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
D in diamond 79—80—
2 cases damaged dolls.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 17th April.
Uncollected Book Debts.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
All the remaining uncollected book debts of the late firm of Messrs. Peisley and Bailey.
Terms, cash.
☞ Particulars of which may be had upon application to the auctioneers.

FRIDAY, 17th April.
Price and Gosnell's celebrated Perfumery, &c., from their successors, Messrs. Hughes and Jones, just landed.
PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importer, to sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock.
The following choice articles of perfumery, violet powder, soaps, brushes, &c., from the celebrated house of Price and Gosnell (now Hughes and Jones), viz.:—
Delcroix's castor oil pomade
Price and Co.'s cold cream
Ditto Circassian ditto
Ditto macassar ditto
Ditto bear's grease
Ditto ditto marrow
Ditto curling cream and ditto oil
Dr. Frampton's pomatum
Price and Co.'s extract of rosemary
Ditto assorted royal bouquets
Ditto exhibition ditto
Ditto Asiatic balsam
Ditto Peruvian balm
Ditto honey water and aroma
Ditto rondeletia
Ditto extract of roses
Ditto highly-scented violet powder
Hughes and Jones' biochrine (or life of the hair)
Price and Co.'s savon de miel
Delcroix's macassar oil
Ditto kalydor
Ditto moeline
Price and Co.'s golden oil
Ditto Abernethy's specific (for the complexion)
Ditto marking ink
Otto of rose pomade
Milk of elder flowers
Milk of roses
Toilet vinegar
Dr. Verdegan's alsana extract
Rose geranium ditto
Essence of verbena
Persian rose soap
Creme de sultannes
Guard's-club bouquet
Camphorated chalk
Hair pins
Ditto reindeer's marrow
Ditto treble distilled lavender water
Delcroix's esprit de lavande
Ditto poudre unique and poudre subtil
Ditto Queen's own dentrifice and camphorated tooth powder
Ditto vegetable extract, or hair wash
Hughes and Jones' refres
Anderson's Mexican cream
Hancock's balsam
Prince and Co.'s Persian rose soap
Ditto almond oil shaving cakes
Ditto military and shaving ditto
Ditto camphor soap
Ditto floating ditto
Ditto Naples ditto
Ditto honey tablets
Ditto brown Windsor ditto
Ditto rypophagon
Ditto saponaceous bricks
Johnson's patent Windsor soap, &c., &c.
The auctioneers recommend the above goods as being of the choicest description.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 23rd April.
To Saddlers, Harness Makers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.
Extensive and Unreserved Sale of
Saddlery
Gig Harness
Carriage ditto
Side Saddles
Jockey Whips
Brushware
Shellard's Cart Harness.
PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd April, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
25 cases, as under—
Case 122.
Bushmen's saddles, complete
Best and second quality girths
Woollen girths
Snaffle heads and reins, No. 2, plated
Gents' best saddles, complete
Hooded whalebone jockey whips, electro buttons
Black gut and whalebone jockey whips, silver octagon mounts
Best snaffle heads and reins, covered buckles
1½-inch best snaffle heads and reins, ditto
Best Weymouth heads and reins, covered buckles, ⅞ and ⅝-inch
Suits kersey horse clothing, complete
Strong plain policemen's saddles
Light brown gut jockey whips, solid silver chased mounts
Hunting breast-plates, covered rings
Sets breaking tackle, complete
Colt bits, horse hobbles
Best steel chin loop bridles, all-over plated whole buckles, with chin straps
Gents' best saddles, springing seat
Pelham heads and reins, covered buckles
Plain and twisted Pelham meilon hooks
Round martingales, covered rings
Polished twisted snaffles
Ladies' round plain steel Pelham bridles, fancy throats
Plain Pelham fancy bridles
Coat straps, best stirrup leather
Ladies' best side saddles, complete
Ditto ditto full safe Victoria stirrups
Sets plain gig harness silver furniture
Ditto ditto ditto, lined
Ditto lined ditto, brass furniture
Ditto ditto ditto, silver ditto
Spare black cart collars
Steel chefney bits, with rollers, rifle twist, bradoons
Oilskin cloak covers, with straps
15 sets Shellard's cart harness, complete
15 sets ditto leading ditto ditto.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
☞ The above is a fine lot; buyers will do well to attend, as it is to be a bona fide unreserved sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Omar Pasha, Thomson, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
THIS DAY, 17th April instant, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
The following goods, ex Omar Pasha, on account of whom it may concern,
JM in diamond, 2252—
20 pieces 4-4 blue serge, 480 yards
6 ditto white union
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Woollens.
To Merchant Tailors, Drapers, Slopsellers, Outfitters, and others.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th April instant, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
A choice consignment of woollens, suited to the season, consisting of
West of England broads, in black, blue, and rifles
Black does
Oxford and steel ditto
Fancy does
Bedford cords
Woollen ditto
Drab kerseys
Blue beavers
Drab itto
Velvet vestings
Shepherds' plaids
Vesting satins
Silicias
Trimmings, &c., &c.
P.S.—The above goods were advertised for last week, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather were not landed in time.
Terms at sale.

Two Days Drapery Goods.
167 Packages of New Goods, now landing ex Omar Pasha and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Melbourne Buyers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.
☞ THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th April instant, commencing at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
167 packages of well selected goods, now landing ex Omar Pasha and other late arrivals, consisting of—
Welsh flannels
Lancashire ditto
Grey sheetings
Ditto shirtings
Horrocks' long cloths
Medium shirtings
72, 80, and 90-inch sheetings
Rolled linings
Ditto jaconets
Miller's moles
Drab ditto
Cotton cords
5-4 and 9 8 prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Hucks
Towellings
Table damasks
Unbleached ditto
Worsted covers
Union ditto
Bullion fringes
Black and drab moreens
Coburgs
Orleans
Fancy doe trousers
Black ditto ditto
Drab ditto ditto
Fancy doe vests
Black cloth ditto
Satin ditto
Fancy ditto
Black shooting coats
American pea ditto
Mohair ditto
Boys' and youths' clothing
Regatta shirts
White ditto
Beaufort ties
Albert ditto
Printed corahs
Braces, belts, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MR. ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 51, King-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, without reserve,
Chests drawers
Tables and chairs
Bedsteads and mattresses
Washstands—also,
Glassware
Show glasses
Timepieces
Guns and pistols
Gold and silver watches
5 boxes of clothing, and
A variety of sundries.
Terms, cash.

Sale of Land near Wollongong.
To Parties in want of a Small Farm or Building Allotments near the flourishing Town of Wollongong, in the County of Camden.
MR. ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 51, King-street, on TUESDAY, the 28th April instant, at 11 o'clock,
A portion of the Bellambi Estate, situate within two miles of the fast rising town of Wollongong, being lot 44, containing 59½ acres, commencing at the sea coast at the north-east corner of lot 45, and bounded on the south by a line bearing west 24 chains 48 links, dividing it from lot 45, to the east side of a reserved road 50 links wide; on the west by the east side of the said reserved road, being a line bearing north 11 chains 30 links, which said reserved road divides it from part of lot 42; on the north by a line bearing east 27 chains 78 links, dividing it from lot 43 to the sea coast; and on the east by the sea coast in a southerly direction, 11 chains 80 links to the commencing point.
The auctioneer can with confidence recommend the above allotment to any party looking out for a small farm, or a piece of land suitable for being divided into building allotments; as from its peculiar and prominent situation it must increase rapidly in value.
About the one-half is cleared, and the other half covered with good useful timber.
The sale will be unreserved and the terms liberal.
Title, unexceptionable.

FRIDAY, 17th instant.
Cabinet Ware
Brushware
Fancy Ware.
From the celebrated House of Berens, Blumberg, and Co., London.
Just landed, and expressly selected.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large and varied assortment of the above goods, from the well-known London Manufacturers, Berens, Blumberg, and Co., and comprising
Plain mahogany desks 12-inch, 14-inch, 16-inch
Single line rosewood ditto ditto
Plain rosewood ditto ditto
Mahogany ditto
Gents rosewood dressing cases
Ladies' ditto ditto, pearl strapped ditto
Pearl corner rosewood workboxes
Ditto ditto ditto satinwood and pearl centres
Rosewood workboxes, buhl top and fronts
Rosewood workboxes, fitted, lined satin
Gents' best mahogany dressing cases
Ladies' ditto ditto ditto with jewel drawer
Rosewood whatnots
Plain polished cedar trays
Pearl corner, 16-inch, rosewood regency desks
Desk workboxes, lined satin, from 12 inches
Rosewood desks, lined satin velvet
Best hair brushes
Clothes brushes
Tooth brushes
Nail brushes
Shaving brushes
Back combs
Side and braid combs
Buffalo and fancy combs
Dressing combs
Bags, tea caddies
Card baskets
Bracelets and pins
Fancy papers
Cigar cases, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ Usual TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 21st instant.
62 Packages Seasonable Goods.
To Drapers
To Shippers
To Storekeepers and others.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction at their Sale Rooms, 248, George-street, on TUESDAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
Sixty-two packages seasonable goods, ex late arrivals, viz.—
6 cases—6-4 coloured coburgs
4 cases—Printed cashmere dresses, 6-4, 7-8
2 cases—Rich ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
4 cases—Coburgs
Orleans
Printed orleans
Coloured ditto
4 bales—72-inch super white sheetings
Ditto ditto soft ditto
2 cases, containing—7-8 cambric linings, green, pink, blue, amber, and cinnamon
4 cases—Rich circassians
2 cases—6-4 black coburgs
3 cases—Men's linen shirts
O. S. ditto ditto
Men's merino ditto
O. S. ditto ditto
2 cases—8-4 white sheetings
3 cases—Waterproof lined coats
2 cases—Figured circassians
Brocade
Scarlet and black coburgs
10 bales—Blankets, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4
2 bales—Super grey blankets
2 cases—Carpet bags, Venetian, Brussels
7 cases—Check satin vests
Fancy moire antique ditto
Figured and black ditto ditto
Stout black satin vests
Black cloth vests
Tweed and doeskin vests
Check, super, and black verona ditto
Heavy tweed coats
Shepherds' coats
Trousers
Children's dresses, &c.
3 cases—Circassian coats
Boys' coats
Alpaca and orleans coats
Check dresses
Gingham dresses
Alpaca dresses, &c., &c.
—
62 bales and cases.
—
The trade are especially requested to attend to the above sale, as the goods are seasonable, and expressly selected for Sydney trade.
Terms at sale.

Sale of Imported and other Furniture.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, April 17th, at 11 o'clock,
Brown's patent jointed dining-room chairs and sofas, covered in leather
Ditto ditto hair-seated chairs and sofas
Ditto ditto chairs and easy chairs, covered in crimson Utrecht velvet
Handsome large winged wardrobe, with glass panels
Ditto brass bedstead, hair mattress, bedding, &c.
Card table, music stool, canterbury
Dressing tables and glasses, clothes basket
Marble slab washstand and furniture
Sideboard, dining table, hall table
Cane-seated chair, brass rocking-chair
Work-table, colour-box, reading-lamps
Two large musical boxes
Plated articles, engravings, and other articles.
Terms, cash.

Superior Household Furniture
Cabinet Pianoforte by Mott and Co.
Handsome Silver Plate and Plated Ware
China and Glass Ware and other Effects.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Mrs. Dawes (who is about to leave the colony) to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 12, Crown-street, Miller's Point, on WEDNESDAY April 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
All the superior household furniture and effects, comprising
Large mahogany dining table
Hair-seated sofa and chairs
Cane-backed and leather-covered easy chairs
Handsome pedestal sideboard, Devonport
Sliding dumb waiter, work-table, music stand
Fine-toned cabinet pianoforte by Mott
Music stool, whatnot
Handsome silver plate and plated ware
China and glass ware
Hall table, clock, hat and umbrella stand
Rosewood loo and card tables
Rosewood pier table with marble slab
Couch, occasional chairs, settees
Easy and devotional chairs covered in needlework
Chimney and pier glasses, window hangings
Centre ottoman, coffee tables, tea caddy on stand
Small cabinet curiosities, ornaments
Four-post and iron bedsteads with bedding
Mahogany wardrobes, chests drawers
Washstands and furniture, towel horses, bed steps
Cheval and toilet glasses, dressing tables
Servants' bedsteads and bedding
Kitchen furniture and utensils, and various other effects.
☞ Catalogues are being prepared, and may be viewed the day previous to sale.
Terms, cash.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Clothing, guns, revolver, telescope, oil painting, work boxes, jewellery, watches, looking-glasses, books, pickles, salad oil, ginger wine, damaged calico, writing desks, glassware, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

By Order of the Official Assignee, E. A. Mackechnie, Esq.
In the Intestate Estate of Mr. James Richards.
The Residue of his Effects, including the Canary, Books of Specimens, Curiosities, &c., &c.
MURIEL and MILLER will conclude the sale of the above estate on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street.
Terms, cash.

To Painters, Glaziers, and Dealers in Brushware, Tobacconists, Perfumers, and others.
Ten Casks, now landing.
MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
R in diamond.
1 to 10—Ten cases, containing
Ground brushes, sash tools, quilled tools
Nailed stock, dusters, short tar, hair mids
Horn graining combs, thin grainers, oak grainers
Round French varnish, nail, tooth, and shaving brushes
Turkey sponge, fishing and sash lines
Broom-heads, whitewash brushes
Curled hair, cutty pipes, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.
Shop, Two neat Cottages, &c., at the corner of CHURCH and BARNRY STREETS.
MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 21st April,
All that valuable piece of land situate in the TOWN OF PARRAMATTA, having frontages of 119 feet 8 inches, more or less, to Church-street, and 90 feet, more or less, to Barnry-street. On the Church-street frontage are erected a SMALL SHOP, with store-room, and two sheds at the rear; TWO NEAT BRICK COTTAGES, containing each 4 well-finished rooms, and the FOUNDATIONS OF STONE for two other cottages.
On the Barnry-street frontage is an UNFINISHED STONE HOUSE, also the framing for a wooden house.
☞ The above property lies immediately in front of the gaol, and about midway between the burial ground and the flour mills at Broken-back Bridge, which is a rapidly improving locality.
Purchasers of property at Parramatta are reminded that the sale is positive, by order of the mortgagee, and that the proposed improvements in the management of the Railway, and the reduction of fares, will certainly add considerably to the value of properties in this important town.
Plan at the rooms.
Terms at sale.

To Carcase Butchers.
Prime Fat Cattle.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 20th April,
140 head (more or less) prime fat cattle.
☞ The above lot of first-rate cattle are from the well known herd of J. C. Lloyd, Esq.
Terms at sale.

SURRY HILLS.
TWO CAPITAL DWELLING-HOUSES IN CROWN AND NORTON STREETS.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 29th April,
A CAPITAL TWO-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSE, with slate roof, comprising on the ground floor entrance hall, two rooms, and kitchen, and on the first floor, two rooms, with good attic above. One of the first-floor rooms enters by French windows on to a fine roomy balcony. Good yard, with out offices, and right of passage from Norton-street at the rear. The house is erected on an allotment of land, having 15 feet 9 inches to Crown-street, Surry Hills.
A TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, stuccoed all round, situated at the rear of the above, facing Norton-street, containing four rooms, yard, and out-offices at the rear, with side entrance from Norton-street through which entrance a right of passage is also reserved for the house in Crown-street.
☞ The above property is situated on the most elevated and healthy part of the Surry Hills, above Mr. Uther's premises, and commands a magnificent view. The houses are remarkably well and substantially built, and the rooms well finished. They now bring in an income of £112 PER ANNUM.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

COMFORTABLE HOMESTEAD.
KILLARNEY COTTAGE and GROUNDS, close to the New Illawarra Road, about SEVEN MILES FROM SYDNEY.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 21st April,
KILLARNEY COTTAGE and GROUNDS, being portion of the celebrated Killarney Estate, near the NEW ILLAWARRA ROAD, about seven miles Sydney.
THE COTTAGE is built of corrugated iron, and contains three rooms and a kitchen, and there is also a large wooden building, used for a workshop.
THE GROUNDS consist of 12½ acres, which are fenced. A few acres have been under cultivation, and there is abundance of timber. The soil is good, and the lower part of the property consists of fine rich swamp land.
☞ A property of the above description, within such easy distance of Sydney, presents to an industrious man an opportunity for securing a really comfortable home and the means of realising a competency in a few years.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CHELSEA HOUSE, CHELSEA-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 21st April,
That excellent family residence, CHELSEA HOUSE, SURRY HILLS, built of brick on stone foundations, containining verandah, balcony, hall, five rooms, large detached kitchen, and shed, with yard and garden, stocked with vines and fruit trees at the rear. There is a capital well of water in the yard. The whole occupies an allotment of land having 28 feet frontage to Chelsea-street, with a depth of 150 feet.
☞ Chelsea House is situate in a most eligible portion of the Surry Hills, near Baptist's Gardens, and is a remarkably comfortable and genteel family residence. Omnibuses pass near the door throughout the day.
A portion of the purchase-money may remain secured on the property.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Kauri Gum, &c., &c.
MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY (Friday), 17th April, at 11 o'clock precisely,
175 bales wool
74 casks tallow
7843 sheepskins
760 hides
26 bags Kauri gum, &c.
Terms, cash.

KINGSTON ESTATE, NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.
SMALL WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE AND WORKSHOP, and TWO BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES.
MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 21st April,
The following properties situate on the well-known KINGSTON ESTATE, Newtown Railway Station—
A WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, containing two rooms, with Workshop attached, erected on allotment No. 49 of section 5, as per plan of the subdivision of the Kingston Estate, having 33 feet frontage to Bedford-street.
TWO BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES, with slate roofs, containing severally two rooms and kitchen, and shop, two rooms, and kitchen; erected on allotment No. 89 of section 5, as per plan of the said subdivision, having 33 feet frontage to Regent-street.
☞ The above are brought into the market solely for the purpose of closing a partnership account, and will be sold without reserve.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Executors of the late
REV. ROBERT CARTWRIGHT.
TOWN of LIVERPOOL.
VALUABLE TOWN and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
LOT 1—Weatherboard Cottage and Block of Land, in Northumberland-street.
LOT 2—Large Stone House and Land, in Northumberland-street.
LOTS 3 to 9—Building Allotments with extensive frontages to Northumberland, Elizabeth, and Bathurst streets.
The MARYVALE ESTATE, about one mile from the town of Liverpool, subdivided into 4 Farms, containing from 31 to 75 acres each, one of which comprises THE HOMESTEAD.
MORT and CO. have received instructions from the executors of the late Rev. ROBERT CARTWRIGHT, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 21st April,
The following valuable properties, situate in the town and suburbs of Liverpool:
TOWN of LIVERPOOL.
LOT 1, A VERANDAH COTTAGE, built of weatherboards, containing 8 rooms, with coach-house, &c., erected on an allotment of land having a frontage of about 85¼ feet to NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, with a depth of about 154½ feet.
LOT 2, A LARGE HANDSOME BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, containing 14 rooms, erected on a block of land adjoining the above, having about 185 feet frontage to NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, with a depth of about 154 feet.
LOT 3 is a corner allotment, having frontages of about 152½ feet to ELIZABETH-STREET, and about 131½ feet to NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET.
LOTS 4, 5, 6, and 7, have frontages of from 45 feet to 133½ feet to BATHURST-STREET, with a depth of about 146 feet.
LOT 8 has a frontage of 73 feet to ELIZABETH-STREET, with a depth of about 131 feet.
LOT 9 is a corner allotment, having frontages of about 73 feet to ELIZABETH-STREET, and 132 feet to BATHURST-STREET.
☞ This property is situated in the most central part of Liverpool, near the Church, and fronts the THREE PRINCIPAL STREETS.
SUBURBS OF LIVERPOOL.
THE MARYVALE ESTATE, situate on the Cabramatta Creek, about one mile from the town, subdivided into four valuable farms.
LOT 1 contains 75 acres of fine level land, well watered.
LOT 2 contains 37 acres, with a frontage to the main creek; it adjoins the Glebe lands. On this and the preceding lot is formed the present LIVERPOOL RACECOURSE.
LOT 3 contains 37 acres, and comprises THE HOMESTEAD, which consists of a cottage containing five rooms, with barns, stables, yard, and other outoffices, also five small paddocks. The soil is good and well watered.
LOT 4 contains 31 acres, having an extensive creek and road frontage.
☞ This fine property was originally granted to the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, in four grants, and has been divided accordingly. The situation is well known, the estate being surrounded by the lands of the Church and School, the Glebe, and the Collingwood estates.
As subdivided, it forms four good homesteads; or, as a whole, it would make a first-rate depot for cattle intended for the Sydney market.
Plan on view at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice of Stock Sale.
MR. J. F. STAFF will sell by auction, about the end of the present month,
A quantity of excellent and useful horse stock, well worthy the attention of exporters and others
Also, a number of dairy and other cattle, of which due notice will be given in a future advertisement.

To Pig Dealers, Pork Butchers, and others.
CHARLES COTTRELL will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, p.m., at Lamnock's slaughter yards, Penrith,
160 fat and store pigs, of various ages, without reserve.
Terms, cash.

To Farmers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.
Horses, Horned Stock, Carts, Drays, Two Stacks of Oaten Hay, Manufactured Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.
CHARLES COTTRELL has been instructed by Mr. Fitzpatrick to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April, at his residence, Emu Plains, near Penrith, without reserve, at noon,
The whole of his valuable property, consisting of—
10 head of superior draught and saddle horses, 20 head of milch cows
About 50 head of heifers and steers
Carts, drays, harness, saddles, and bridles, farming and dairy impliments
2 stacks of oaten hay, containing about 20 tons, 1 stack of straw
7 cwt. weight of manufactured tobacco, tobacco presses, &c., &c., &c.;
Also, the whole of the household furniture, consisting of Chairs, tables, washstands, iron and wood four-post bedsteads.
This is positively an unreserved sale, as the proprietor's lease has expired, and he is leaving the district.
Terms, cash.

Campbelltown.
For Sale,
Horses, Cows, Young Bullocks, and Springers.
MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY next, April 18th, opposite the Post Office, Campbelltown,
A lot of draught and saddle horses; 40 head of cattle, consisting of young bullocks, cows and calves, and springers.
The whole will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

To Capitalists and others.
Important Sale.
Day of Sale, 30th April, 1857.
MR. S. RICHARDSON has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at Braidwood, on THURSDAY, the 30th April,
The splendid estate of Kirwarra, containing 3335 acres of purchased land, with the right of pre-emption to 3320 acres, situated on the Shoalhaven River, 35 miles from Braidwood, and only 23 miles from the Gold-fields, being one of the best dairy stations in the colony. The improvements consist of an eight-room cottage, the principal portion built with stone, the verandah room weatherboarded, a slabbed and shingled barn and stable. A good stone and shingled dairy, with large bush and cultivating paddocks. Also, a garden well stocked with fruit trees, in good bearing order, &c.
The Auctioneer would beg to remind capitalists that seldom an estate like the present is offered for sale, situated as this is with a frontage to the Shoalhaven River of two miles, and one mile to Ownham Creek, thereby securing a never-failing supply of water in the driest season ever known. The opening of the Braidwood and Clyde Road (for which the money has been voted to complete) will bring this estate within 70 miles of water carriage. There is no doubt property in this district will increase in value to a very large extent. Gold has been found on this estate, and there is little doubt but a large paying gold-field will be found on, or near it.
There is some of the finest agricultural land in the colony, in fact, this estate is fit for agricultural, dairy, or sheep station; the present proprietor having sheep on it for the last eight years.
Intending purchasers are requested to inspect for themselves before the day of sale.
Quit Rent redeemed—Title first-rate.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—There is a squatting station adjoining the above which the proprietor will also dispose of to any purchaser if required. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, Braidwood.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Clegg v. Armstrong.
ON SATURDAY next, 18th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the residence of the abovenamed defendant, William-street, Woolloomooloo, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold a horse and cart, flour, and groceries, &c.
GEORGE UHR, Under-Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, April 15th.

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CENTRAL POLYNESIA.

No. 7.

FOREIGN NATIONAL INFLUENCES (CONCLUDED).

WE now come to the policy and influence of the Americans. The time may arrive when the acquisition of distant dependencies may be thought desirable by the Government of the United States, but hitherto the relationship of that government, of its officers, and of its subjects, with Central Polynesia have been quite irrespective of any ideas of "annexation." The main object has been to promote the extension of American commerce, and to protect those who are engaged in it.

Complaints of undue harshness have been made against individual commanders and officers, upon the justice or injustice of which it is not for me to pronounce. But it is undeniable that the general policy and conduct of the Americans towards the tribes of Central Polynesia has been manly, honest, and straightforward. From the first they have treated the latter, not as children, but as men. Aiding and encouraging them in all efforts for their own moral or social advancement on the one hand, and on the other calling them to a severe reckoning for all outrages against the persons or properties of American citizens.

By the influence of Commodore Wilkes, of the United States Exploring Expedition, commercial regulations intended for the protection of all foreign interests, as well as for the advantage of the natives themselves, were adopted and promulgated both at Samoa and at the Feejees. These commercial regulations have a double aspect. Being made at the instance of and sanctioned by an American commodore, and subsequently acquiesced in by the government he represented, they have, so far as they go, the character and force of a ratified convention with that government, whereof Commodore Wilkes was the "sponsor." (See Vattell Law of Nations, Book II., chapter iv., sections 209 to 212: also Wheaton's Elements of International Law, part III., chapter ii., section 3.) At the same time they are a declaration by the chiefs of the general principles which will be adhered to in the control of all intercourse with foreigners—a declaration made to the American commodore as a representative and guardian of foreign commerce and of foreign interests generally. In the latter character they might be departed from by the islanders, although such a departure would be an act of bad faith; but in their former character they are permanently binding until fresh treaties are made, or until the American Government shall formally release the chiefs from these existing obligations. Legally, therefore, they are in full force up to the present hour, although they have been and are repeatedly infringed.

I extract both these sets of regulations from the splendid (American) edition of Commodore Wilkes' "Narrative:"

"Commercial Regulations, made by the Principal Chiefs of the Samoan Groups of Islands, after full consideration in Council, on the 5th day of November, 1839.

"1st. All foreign consuls duly appointed and received in Samoa shall be protected and respected both in their persons and property, and all foreigners obtaining the consent of the Government and conforming to the laws, shall receive the protection of the Government.

"2nd. All foreign vessels shall be received into the ports and harbours of Samoa for the purpose of obtaining supplies for commerce, and with their officers and crews, so long as they shall comply with these regulations and behave themselves peaceably, shall receive the protection of the Government.

"3rd. The fullest protection shall be given to all foreign ships and vessels which may be wrecked, and any property saved shall be taken possession of by the consul of the country to which the vessel belongs, who will allow a salvage or portion of the property so saved, to those who may aid in saving and protecting the same, and no embezzlement will be permitted under any circumstances whatever. The effects of all persons deceased shall be given up to the consul of the nation to which they may have belonged.

"4th. Any person guilty of the crime of murder upon any foreigner, shall be given up without delay to the commander of any public vessel of the nation to which the deceased may belong, upon his demanding the same.

"5th. Every vessel shall pay a port-charge of five dollars for anchorage and water, before she will be allowed to receive refreshments on board, and shall pay for pilotage in and out, the sum of seven dollars, before she leaves the harbour; and pilots shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the consuls.

"6th. No work shall be done on shore, nor shall any natives be employed on board vessels on the Sabbath day, under a penalty of ten dollars, unless under circumstances of absolute necessity.

"7th. All trading in spirituous liquors or landing the same, is strictly forbidden; any person offending shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, and the vessel to which he belongs shall receive no more refreshments. Any spirituous liquor found on shore shall be seized and destroyed.

"8th. All deserters from vessels will be apprehended, and a reward paid of eight dollars, viz., five dollars to the person who apprehends him, and three dollars to the chief of the district in which he may be apprehended, on his delivery to the proper officer of the vessel. No master shall refuse to receive such deserter, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars. Deserters taken after the vessel has sailed shall be delivered up to the consul, to be dealt with as he may think fit. Any person who entices another to desert, secretes a deserter, or in any way assists him, shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars or one month's hard labour on the public roads.

"9th. No master shall land a passenger without permission of the Government, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, and no individual shall be permitted to land or reside in Samoa, without special permission of the Government. Any one so landing shall be compelled to leave by the first opportunity.

"10th. If a sick person be left on shore from any vessel for the recovery of his health, he shall be placed under charge of the consul, who shall be responsible for his sick expenses, and will send him away by the first opportunity after his recovery.

"11th. Any seaman remaining on shore after nine o'clock at night, shall be made a prisoner of until the next morning, when he shall be sent on board, and shall pay a fine of five dollars.

"12th. All fines to be paid in specie or its equivalent; or be commuted by the government, at the rate of one month's hard labour on the public roads for five dollars.

"13th. Should the master of any vessel refuse to comply with any of these regulations, a statement of the case shall be furnished to the consul of the nation to which he belongs, and redress sought from thence.

"14th. All magistrates or chiefs of districts, where vessels or boats may visit, shall enforce the rules and regulations relative to landing of foreigners, and apprehension of deserters, or pay such a fine as the Malo shall impose.

"15th. For carrying into effect the foregoing rules and regulations, the chiefs and governors of the respective districts shall be accountable, and elect one of their number to act as a magistrate or judge, to execute the laws.

"16th. These regulations shall be printed, promulgated, and a copy furnished to the master of each vessel visiting these islands.

"Done in Council at the port of Apia, in the island of Upolu, this 5th day of November, A.D. 1839.

"MALIETOA, his x mark.
"TAI-MA-LE-LAGI, " x "
"MALETAU, " x "
"PEA, " x "
"TOOA, " x "
"MOLE, " x "
"SANGA, " x "

"Witnesses:
"CHARLES WILKES, commanding Exploring Expedition.
"J. C. WILLIAMS, U. S. Consul.
"W. C. CUNNINGHAM, H. B. M. Consul.
"November 5th, 1839."

"The foregoing commercial rules and regulations, having been signed by the chiefs in my presence, and submitted to me, I consider them just and proper, and shall forward to the American Government a copy of the same, for the information of all masters of vessels visiting the Samoan or Navigator Group of Islands.

(Signed) "CHARLES WILKES, commanding Exploring Expedition, United States of America."

"U.S. Ship Vincennes, Harbour of Apia, Island of Upolu, Samoan or Navigator Group.
"November 6th, 1839."

FEEJEE REGULATIONS.

"Commercial Regulations, made by the Principal Chiefs of the Feejee Group of Islands, after full consideration in Council, on the 14th day of May, 1840.

"1st. All foreign consuls duly appointed and received on the Feejee group of islands shall be protected and respected, both in their persons and property, and all foreigners obtaining the consent of the government, and conforming to the laws, shall receive the protection of the king and chiefs.

"2nd. All foreign vessels shall be received into the ports and harbours of the Feejees, for the purpose of obtaining supplies, and for commerce; and, with their officers and crews, so long as they shall comply with these regulations, and behave themselves peaceably, shall receive the protection of the king and chiefs.

"3rd. The fullest protection shall be given to all foreign ships and vessels which may be wrecked, and any property saved shall be taken possession of by the master of the vessel, who will allow a salvage, or portion of the property so saved, to those who may aid in saving and protecting the same; and no embezzlement will be permitted under any circumstance whatever. The effects of all persons deceased shall be given up to the consul of the nation to which they may have belonged.

"4th. Any person guilty of the crime of murder upon any foreigner, shall be given up without delay to the commander of any public vessel of the nation to which the deceased may belong, upon his demanding the same, or be punished on shore.

"5th. Every vessel shall pay a port-charge of three dollars for anchorage, to the king, before she will be allowed to receive refreshments on board, and shall pay for pilotage in and out the sum of seven dollars, before she leaves the harbour; and pilots shall be appointed, subject to the approval of the consuls.

"6th. All trading in spirituous liquors, or landing the same, is strictly forbidden. Any person offending shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars, and the vessel to which he belongs shall receive no more refreshments. Any spirituous liquors found on shore shall be seized and destroyed.

"7th. All deserters from vessels will be apprehended, and a reward paid of eight dollars, viz., five dollars to the person who apprehended him, and three dollars to the chief of the district in which he may be apprehended, on his delivery to the proper officer of the vessel. No master shall refuse to receive such deserter under a penalty of twenty five dollars. Deserters taken after the vessel has sailed, shall be delivered up to the consul, to be dealt with as he may think fit. Any person who entices another to desert, secretes a deserter, or in any way assists him, shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars.

"8th. Any seaman remaining on shore after nine o'clock at night, shall be made a prisoner of until the next morning, when he shall be sent on board, and shall pay a fine of five dollars.

"9th. Should the master of any vessel refuse to comply with any of these regulations, a statement of the case shall be furnished to the consul of the nation to which he belongs, and redress sought from thence.

"10th. All magistrates or chiefs of the districts, when vessels or boats may visit, shall enforce the rules and regulations relative to the apprehension of deserters, or pay such a fine as the principal chief shall impose.

"11th. These regulations shall be printed, promulgated, and a copy furnished to the master of each vessel visiting these islands.

Done in Council by the principal chiefs of the Feejee Group, this 14th day of May, A.D. 1840.

"TANOA, his X mark,
"King and Principal Chief of Ambau and the adjacent districts and islands.

"In presence of
"WM. L. HUDSON, commanding U. S. ship Peacock.
"R. R. WALDRON, Purser, U. S. Navy.
"B. VANDERFORD, United States Navy.

"The foregoing commercial regulations having been signed by King Tanoa in my presence, and submitted to me, after due consideration, I approve of the same, and shall forward a copy of them to the American Government, for the information of masters of vessels visiting the Feejee group of islands.

"CHARLES WILKES,
"Commanding the Exploring Expedition of the United States of America.

"U. S. ship Vincennes,
"Feejee Islands, May 14th, 1840."

At the time when the regulations at Samoa were made and promulgated, there was something in the shape of a central Government there, of which Malietoa was the head. Weak and imperfect as this was it has long since ceased to exist. The Feejeean regulations here given are those which were made for the dominions of the Bau chief, but others of exactly the same character were agreed to by the other Feejeean rulers of the day.

The government of the United States is represented by commercial agents both at Samoa and at the Feejees. That of Great Britain has a resident official representative at the former group, but none in the latter. France has no consular officer at either, but the presence of a strong governmental establishment in Central Polynesia affords a sufficient guardianship of French interests. Both Great Britain and the United States are officially represented in the Tahitian Archipelago, but the interests there are quite different from those at the groups yet wholly independent.

The office of commercial agent is one purely American, and must not be confounded with the consular agencies of European States, which are subordinate appointments. The United States commercial agent has all the power and precedence of a consul, in the service of his country. Sometimes larger powers. The principal peculiarity of this office is that the agent may enter upon his duties as a guardian of his country's commercial interests, without the condition precedent of an *Exequatur* or other permission to act which must be procured by a consular officer. By the appointment of a commercial agent, therefore, there is not, necessarily, any recognition of the local government or rulers.

There are two decided errors in the official arrangements of the United States Government as to these groups. The first of these is that the agency of the Friendly Islands is attached to that of Samoa instead of to that at Feejee. The relations between the Tongese and Feejeeans are, as has been shown, so intimate as to render an union of the agencies indispensable to efficiency. The second and more grave error is in permitting the United States commercial agents to trade. If there is a part of the world where it is more than elsewhere needful to prohibit national agents from trading it is Central Polynesia. Of course an agent prohibited from trading would have to be remunerated accordingly.

The British Government having but one consular officer for the whole three groups, complete efficiency on his part is impossible be he ever so zealous. But the frequent presence of H.M.S. Herald in that quarter will afford a sufficient guardianship of British interests until her work of surveying shall have been completed.

The only country which has taken measures to place its relations with Central Polynesia upon a satisfactory footing is the young kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands. The whole surveillance is entrusted to a commissoner with full diplomatic powers, who is accredited to *all* the independent states and tribes of the "Island world." At the Friendly Islands there is a Hawaiian consulate, and at Samoa a commercial agency. It is proposed to establish other consulates or agencies at all the most central points as opportunities may offer. But except in the institution of this commission there has been as little real attention to Central Polynesia by the Cabinet at Honolulu as by the Cabinets of the great maritime powers. Even less, in fact, than has been bestowed by the Cabinets at Paris and Washington. The natural mission of the Hawaiian nation seems to be that of political and social leadership among its southern brethren, who have as yet no recognised international rights. The first place—first in rank and first in influence, as it is already first in education, wealth, and prosperity—among a set of young and rising communities rather than a position, grudgingly recognised, among the petty states of elder origin, and a close imitation of all their artificialities. The suzerainty of the Hawaiian sovereign would be gladly accepted by many of the tribes as a basis upon which to erect governmental institutions, and as a bulwark againt oppression by the officers or subjects of other Powers. Under this guardianship there could be no risk of native interests being sacrificed, and an extension of Hawaiian dominion could excite neither the fears nor the jealousies which must necessarily attend a similar extension by any of the great Powers.

There is no other foreign national influence in Central Polynesia. Vessels of war belonging to other nations have occasionally visited the region in modern as well as ancient times, and there are subjects of other countries among the foreign settlers. But the visits have been too unfrequent, and the number of settlers belonging to any of these countries is too small to have created any *influence*. Of all the great Powers the Central Polynesians *know* none but Great Britain, France, and the United States.

C. S.

THE REPRESENTATIVE PEERAGE. — Viscount De Vesci has been chosen by a majority of votes to be the peer to sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom in the room of the late Cornwallis Viscount Hawarden, deceased. Somerset Richard Earl of Belmore has been chosen to sit in the room of the late James Earl of Badon, deceased.

CURIOSITIES OF AMERICAN LEGISLATION.—A bill is before the Arkansas Legislature to compel all free negroes to leave the State, under penalty of immediate sale into slavery for life. A bill "to encourage and promote matrimony" has been introduced into the Legislature of North Carolina.

HOW OUR ROADS ARE MANAGED.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR.—We have lately seen the roads in our vicinity in a woeful state of dilapidation, presenting a series of sloughs, wherein many an omnibus has been bogged, and the miserable horses drawing them unable to pull them out, though urged thereto by an unsparing application of the whip. The weather having cleared up, men are employed in casting huge stones into the sloughs, to be in their turn pulverised by the passing of carriages, and to become, at the next heavy rain, worse bogs than ever. The blocks of soft stone so applied, are helped forward in the process of mud-making by lots of rubbish—why or wherefore, no sane man can tell. This is probably dignified by the name of road-mending. Mending? Bog-making is the legitimate term.

In England, when a road has to be repaired, the Macadam plan is adopted—no stone above the weight of two ounces being allowed to be used; and though the stones are generally flint, the hardest of materials, not a particle of a softer kind is added. The flints are left to settle down, adjusting their angles to each other, and before many weeks elapse the road is as level as a bowling-green.

How different is the process here! Can it be wondered at that we have execrable roads?—bogs in wet weather; spring-breaking, jolting, bone-dislocating impediments in dry! I don't know who is the engineer (!) that has the superintendence of the miscalled repairs. Whoever he be, whoever the party that direct him, certain it is they will never set Sydney Cove on fire—equally certain that they are one and all a wretched set of bunglers.

Sydney, 17th April. JOHN BULL.

IMPOUNDINGS.

BLACK CREEK.—6th April. From Elderslie: damages and driving £1 per head: Grey mare, switch tail, B over 5 near shoulder. Bay colt, long tail, near hind fetlock white, star, like illegible brand near neck. Brown filly, long tail, unbranded. Also, from Dalwood: Bay horse, switch tail, WH over like C near shoulder; damages 2s. 3d. Also, from Rothbury; damages and driving 10s. per head: Bay mare, long tail, near hind foot white, star, IJ over RP near shoulder, P near rump. Bay horse, long tail, JG conjoined off shoulder, illegible brands near shoulder. Also, from Belmont; damages and driving 10s. per head: Brown mare, long tail, like S sideways near and off shoulder; brown horse foal at foot. Iron grey colt, long tail, A8 near shoulder. Dark bay or brown mare, long tail, 2 over JG conjoined off shoulder. Dark brown horse, long tail, R near neck. Bay filly, long tail, white down face, EM (the M a writing capital) near saddle, 3 near shoulder, R1 off shoulder. Bay filly, same brands. Chesnut mare, long tail, JC near shoulber. Also, from Rothbury, damages and driving 10s. per head: Dark red and white bullock, W near ribs. Red and white bullock, HM conjoined off ribs. Also, by Mr. Dutton: Red and white bullock, JHB off rump; damages and driving £1. Will be sold 5th May.

MOTONG.—18th March: Bay filly, 2 years old, branded IC over PF near shoulder. Black mare, W near shoulder, W near thigh. Bay foal, branded ⌂ over ⌂ over ⌂ near shoulder. Bay filly, 2 years old, like THA near shoulder; trespass and driving 10s. each. Also, from Larrie's Lake, by Mr. James Lee: Brown bullock, illegible brand near rump. Strawberry bullock, RT off ribs, ⌐ on shoulder. Yellow cow, GG over J off rump. Red and white steer, illegible brand off rump. Red cow, WL over J near ribs, WL over J off rump. Brindle-sided cow, like PC off rump, illegible brand under. White bullock, WL over J near ribs, WL over J off rump. Red steer, IP over IP, or JP over JP off rump. Yellow and white stag, IE off rump, like ∩ with — under conjoined off ribs, G off shoulder. Yellow bullock, illegible brand near ribs. Brown and white cow, WL over J near ribs, WL over J off rump. Red and white cow, WC over ≈ off ribs. Yellow and white cow, DS over 1 off rump. Red and white bullow, GH off rump, like ∩ with — under conjoined off ribs, G off shoulder. White cow, WE over I off rump. White cow, WC off rump. Red sided bullock, ¬ over O off shoulder, O with | under conjoined off ribs. Red bullock, J over ¬ near rump. Red bullock, M2 off rump. White bullock, JR over ~ off rump. Brown steer, JP off ribs. Red steer, illegible brand off rump, both ears marked. Brindle and white bullock, W off rump, WI on shoulder. Strawberry cow, like A near shoulder. Red cow, bald face, E over J conjoined off rump, JE sideways conjoined off ribs. Red bull, bald face, unbranded. To be sold on 28th April.

MONTEFIORES, WELLINGTON.—31st March: Red and white heifer, GH off rump and ribs, 2 years old. Black and white bullock, SD near rump and thigh. Yellow and white cow, JD off rump, aged. Black and white cow, JD over CW off rump, indescribable brand over JMD off ribs. Red and white poley cow, WG off rump. Strawberry bullock, CW off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. Brindle cow, JD off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. White heifer, CW over DD near rump. Strawberry cow, r in heart near rump, B near cheek. Yellow and white cow, HB conjoined off rump, ON over IS near ribs; calf at foot, unbranded. Red and white cow, WJ near ribs. Red and white cow, HD conjoined near rump. White steer, CT off rump. Strawberry calf, unbranded, nine months old. Red and white heifer, ER off rump. Yellow and white cow, DW off rump. Brindle and white poley cow, RSA near rump. Black cow JTN near rump. Brindle cow, JD off rump and ribs. Strawberry poley heifer, CW over OM near rump, indescribable brand off ribs. White heifer, JH conjoined off rump and ribs, 2 years old. Red and white poley bullock, RS near rump. Strawberry bullock, M2 off rump, 3 years old. Yellow bullock, AIF off rump, MK near rump, dewlapt. Red and white heifer, heart near rump, 2 years old. Strawberry cow, EO off rump. Black and white cow, M2 off rump. Black bull, unbranded, 1 year old. Brindle and white cow, RD over ∞ over CC over CW off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. Red and white cow, like SL off rump. Red cow, HL over RJ off rump. Red cow, TF near rump, 55 near ribs. Red cow, JD over CW off rump. Red and white bullock, GK over GR near rump. Black and white steer, READ near ribs. Blue and white cow, W sideways near shoulder. Brindle bullock, CW off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. Red and white cow, MD over I near rump, MD near shoulder. Yellow cow, CM off rump and ribs. Strawberry bullock, M over ⌣ (writing capital off rump. Blue and white bullock, T over T near rump. Speckled cow, READ near ribs. Yellow and white cow, LM off rump and shoulder. White poley cow, CF off rump. Brindle poley bullock, RD off shoulder. Brindle and white bullock, JH over MC off rump. Black and white cow, JD off rump. Black and white poley cow, READ near ribs. Yellow and white bullock, SE off rump. White bullock, BOYD off ribs, READ near ribs. Red and white bullock, M2 off rump. Red cow, CF off rump. Speckled bullock, JD over CW off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. Brindle and white bullock, JD off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. Red and white bullock, JD off rump. White bullock, RJ near rump. Speckled poley cow, like WB off rump. Red and white cow, HD conjoined near rump, illegible brand on neck. Yellow and white bullock, WH off rump and ribs. Red bullock, snail horned, I sideways over C off rump. Brindle heifer, HD conjoined near rump, 5 near jaw. Red and white cow, JUN off ribs, SO over R near rump, R near shoulder. Brindle and white cow, JD over CW off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. Brindle cow, DW off rump, W near rump and ribs. Strawberry bullock, CK near ribs. Brindle cow, CW off rump. Strawberry poley cow, GH over J off rump. Yellow bullock, ID near shoulder. Speckled steer, CW off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. Red and white bullock, DW off rump, W near ribs and rump. Red heifer, H sideways over W near rump. Brindle and white cow, S off rump, JB off thigh, RH near ribs. Red cow, READ near ribs. Brown and white cow, illegible brand on off rump. Red cow, READ near ribs. Brindle bullock, CW off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. Brown and white steer, JJJ ribs, J rump. White poley bullock, M near shoulder and near rump. Brindle and white bullock, JC off ribs. Red steer, like CX over like L sideways near rump. White cow, AK off rump, circle with cross in centre off rump. Blue cow, PP off rump, 2 near rump. Red and white cow, EO off rump. Brindle and white bullock, CW off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. Red poley bullock, H over H sideways near rump. Blue and white cow, P off rump. Red and white bullock, WR off rump and thigh, RJ near rump. Red and white poley cow, CW off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. Red and white cow, JB over ST, like G sideways off rump. Yellow and white poley cow, ML conjoined off rump, CX near rump. Red heifer, M off rump, MT off ribs, T off shoulder. Red cow, illegible brand on rump, CS near rump. Red cow, OS near ribs. Red and white steer, HD conjoined near rump, 5 near cheek. Black poley bullock, CW off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. Brindle cow, same brands. Red and white cow, JB (the J reversed) near rump. Brindle and white cow, illegible brand over PS off rump; calf at foot unbranded. Strawberry bullock, docked tail, illegible brand off ribs. Red and white bullock, ID near shoulder. Brown and white heifer, W near rump and ribs. Red steer, CT off rump. Brindle cow, CW off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. Red poley cow, RM off rump. Strawberry poley cow, CH off rump, C off shoulder. Red cow, ML conjoined near rump. Strawberry bullock, GE over 2 near rump. Strawberry steer, CF off rump. Strawberry cow, AE near rump. Brown cow, READ near ribs. Strawberry poley cow, EO off rump. Black cow, DW off rump. Red and white cow, JH conjoined off rump. Red heifer, HD conjoined near rump, 5 off cheek. Red steer, C3 near ribs, 3 off rump. Red and white cow, JUN off ribs, 4 off shoulder, R near rump. Brindle cow, FO off rump, JO near ribs. Red and white cow, XB near rump, hat brand on ribs. White calf, CCC off rump. Strawberry heifer, ≥≤ near shoulder. Red and white cow, LUN off rump. Black cow, CW off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. Red poley cow, RE near rump, 8 near shoulder. Red bullock, MEM near ribs. Red and white cow, illegible brand near rump. Red and white cow, heart near rump. Black cow, MB near rump. Strawberry poley cow, RS off shoulder. Yellow and white cow, ⌣ over J near rump; calf at foot, unbranded. To be sold on 22nd April.

ALLEGED DEPORTATION OF FRENCH OUTCASTS.—Emille Triese, a middle-aged man, in an evident state of abject destitution, but who described himself as an Italian merchant, was charged, at the Worship-street Police Court, under the following peculiar circumstances: It appeared from the evidence of a police constable that the prisoner was discovered coiled up under a quantity of loose straw in a detached shed at Old Ford. In answer to the charge, he emphatically denied having been actuated by any felonious intentions, and informed the magistrate that he had carried on business as a merchant at Lyons, for twenty-one years, but having fallen into difficulties, he was formally expatriated by the local authorities, in common with numerous other persons in the same condition, and that he had been wandering about for the last month in a houseless state. Henri Delaville, a detective officer attached to the French Embassy, stated that he had closely interrogated the prisoner, who persisted in declaring that he had been expelled from Lyons and shipped over to this country at the expense of the French Government under the circumstances described. Mr. D'Eyncourt said the attention of Government should be directed to the subject; and the prisoner in the meantime must be conveyed to the workhouse of the district in which he was found, where he would be provided with a temporary asylum.

THE WOOLWICH ARTIZANS FOR THE BALLOT.—On Wednesday night, 14th January, at a densely crowded meeting, held at the Ratepayers-hall, Woolwich, at which many hundreds of artizans, employed at the Arsenal and Dockyard were present, Mr. Holland (a draughtsman at the Dockyard), in an able address, urged upon the electors to support no candidate opposed to the ballot (cries of "We must have it"). He concluded by proposing a resolution, pledging the meeting not to support any candidate who would not vote for the ballot and an extension of the suffrage. The motion was carried by acclamation. A resolution was also unanimously carried to the effect "That General Codrington being opposed to these principles, was unfit to represent that borough."

SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED UP TO THIS DATE.

Article	From £ s. d.	To £ s. d.
TEA AND COFFEE.		
Fine Congou tea, per chest	5 5 0	5 12 6
Ditto, per ten catty box	1 2 6	1 7 6
Fine Hysonskin, per chest	4 0 0	4 4 0
Ditto, per ten catty box	0 16 0	1 0 0
Manila coffee, per lb.	0 0 8½	0 0 9
Java ditto	0 0 8	0 0 9
DRIED FRUITS, ETC.		
Currants, per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 8
Raisins, Muscatels, ditto (saleable)	0 0 9	0 0 10
Ditto, Eleme &c., ditto ditto	0 0 7	0 0 9
Figs, ditto	0 0 8	0 0 9
Apples, ditto	0 0 4	0 0 5½
Jordan almonds, ditto	0 2 0	0 2 3
Valencia, ditto	0 0 10	0 1 0
Soft shell, ditto	0 0 8	0 0 10
Barcelona nuts, ditto	0 0 5	0 0 6
Walnuts, ditto	None.	
SUGAR.		
Manila, Zebu, per ton	30 0 0	32 0 0
Tual	31 0 0	32 0 0
Pampanga	34 0 0	36 0 0
Clayed	35 0 0	0 0 0
Java—Brown	34 0 0	37 0 0
" White	0 0 0	0 0 0
Crystalized	49 0 0	51 0 0
Mauritius—Brown	35 0 0	38 0 0
Bright yellow grainy	43 0 0	45 0 0
Molasses	17 0 0	19 0 0
Sugarhouse treacle	25 0 0	0 0 0
No. 1 pieces	0 0 0	46 0 0
Crystalized	49 0 0	0 0 0
Snowdrops	0 0 0	54 0 0
Crushed	51 0 0	0 0 0
Refined loaves	56 0 0	0 0 0
OILMEN'S STORES.		
Pickles, per dozen pints (Feast's saleable, other brands not wanted)	0 7 0	0 8 0
Ditto, per dozen quarts	0 10 0	0 12 6
Bottled fruits, ditto	0 10 0	0 11 6
Jams and jellies, per lb.	0 1 2	0 1 4
Mustard, ¼lbs. per dozen	0 7 6	0 8 6
Ditto, 1lb. ditto	0 11 6	0 13 0
Olive oil, pints ditto	0 12 0	0 13 0
Vinegar, No. 24, per gallon	0 2 0	0 2 2
Black shot pepper, per lb.	0 0 4	0 0 4½
Jamaica ginger, ditto	0 0 10	0 1 0
East India ginger, ditto	0 0 5	0 0 6
Pimento, ditto	0 0 8	0 0 9
Thumbblue, No. 1 per lb.	0 0 10	0 0 11
Starch, No. 1, ditto (Colman's)	0 0 6	0 0 0
Orlando Jones' patent starch, ditto	0 0 4½	0 0 5
Soda, per cwt.	0 11 0	0 9 0
Liverpool soap, ditto	1 2 0	1 5 0
Belmont sperm candles, per lb.	0 1 3	0 1 4
Stockholm pitch, per barrel	1 2 6	1 5 0
Ditto tar, per barrel	1 0 0	1 5 0
Resin, ditto	0 18 0	1 0 0
Gunpowder, blasting, per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 7
Linseed, in drums, per gallon	0 4 0	0 5 0
Turpentine, ditto	0 4 0	0 5 0
Colonial matches ... per gross	0 2 6	0 0 0
PROVISIONS.		
Irish butter, per lb.	0 0 9	0 11 0
English cheese, ditto	0 1 1	0 1 4
York hams, ditto	0 1 2	0 1 3
English bacon, ditto	0 0 10	0 0 11
N.S.W. beef, per tierce	4 0 0	5 0 0
Irish pork, per barrel	4 10 0	5 10 0
FISH.		
Red herrings, per barrel	1 5 0	1 10 0
Ditto, per 2 dozen tins	0 0 0	0 3 6
White ditto, per half barrel	0 15 0	2 0 0
Dried ling and cod, per lb.	0 0 5	0 0 6
Fresh salmon, in tins, per lb	0 1 3	0 1 6
Salted ditto, in barrels, per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 7
Sardines, per dozen half boxes	0 11 6	0 13 0
Ditto ditto, ¼ ditto	0 7 0	0 7 6
BEER, ETC.		
Barton ale, per hogshead	8 5 0	8 10 0
Ditto, second brands, per hogshead	7 0 0	7 10 0
Bottled ale, per dozen	0 0 0	0 11 0
Ditto, second brands, per dozen	0 9 0	0 10 0
London porter, per hogshead	6 10 0	7 0 0
Ditto, second brands, per hogshead	5 10 0	6 10 0
Bottled ditto, per dozen	0 9 6	0 10 0
Ditto, second brands, ditto	0 8 0	0 9 0
Ditto cider, Marzetti's, per dozen	0 10 0	0 12 0
Kent and Sussex hops, per lb	0 0 8	0 0 10
WINE.		
Fine port, per gallon	0 11 0	0 13 6
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0 8 0	0 11 0
London bottled ditto, per dozen	1 5 0	1 10 0
Fine sherry, per gallon	0 9 0	0 12 6
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0 6 0	0 8 0
London bottled ditto, per dozen	1 5 0	1 10 0
Champagne, per dozen	1 5 0	2 0 0
Claret, per dozen	0 17 6	1 10 0
(COLONIAL.)		
Wine, per gallon	0 6 0	0 10 0
Ditto, J. W. Macarthur's (Muscat), per gallon, in wood	0 16 0	0 0 0
Ditto ditto ditto, per dozen	2 5 0	0 0 0
Red, per gallon, in wood	0 7 0	0 0 0
Ditto, per dozen	1 1 0	0 0 0
White, per gallon, in wood	0 7 0	0 0 0
Ditto, per dozen	1 4 0	0 0 0
SPIRITS.		
W.I. rum, 10 o.p., per gallon	0 4 6	0 5 0
Ditto, 30 ditto	0 5 6	0 6 0
E.I. ditto, o.p.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Colonial ditto, 28 ditto (duty paid)	0 14 3	0 14 6
Ditto white spirit, 50 ditto "	0 0 0	0 19 0
Martell's brandy, ditto	0 11 0	0 14 6
Hennessy's ditto	0 11 6	0 14 0
Ordinary, ditto	0 11 0	0 13 0
Case ditto, each 1 dozen	1 7 6	1 12 0
Gin, per gallon	0 0 0	0 0 0
Geneva, D.P., per 4 gallon case	0 18 0	0 19 0
Whiskey, per gallon	0 5 0	0 5 6
TOBACCO, ETC.		
Barrett's half-tierces, per lb.	0 1 4	0 1 6
Other brands, ditto	0 0 10	0 1 2
American keg, ditto	0 0 0	0 1 0
Cavendish, ditto	0 0 10	0 1 0
Pipes, (clay) per gross	0 1 6	0 0 0
Manila cigars, No. 2, per 1000	2 5 0	2 7 6
Ditto " 3, ditto	1 10 0	1 15 0
GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.		
Wheat, per bushel	0 6 0	0 7 0
Oats, ditto	0 7 0	0 8 0
Barley, ditto	0 5 0	0 6 0
Maize, ditto	0 7 0	0 8 0
Split peas, ditto	0 7 6	0 8 6
Pearl barley, per cwt	1 5 0	1 8 0
Rice, per ton	10 0 0	12 0 0
Patna ditto, per bag	1 1 0	1 2 6
W.I. arrowroot, per lb.	0 1 0	0 1 2
F. I. ditto, ditto	0 11 0	0 1 0
Sago, ditto	0 0 7½	0 0 8
Scotch oatmeal, per cwt.	0 0 0	1 5 0
Sydney fine flour, per ton (2000 lbs.)	16 0 0	18 0 0
Ditto seconds ditto, ditto	14 0 0	16 0 0
Gallego ditto, per barrel	2 2 0	2 5 0
Ditto bran, per bushel	0 1 6	0 2 0
SALT.		
Liverpool, per ton	3 7 6	3 15 0
Dairy, ditto	3 10 0	4 0 0
Rock, ditto	3 5 0	4 0 0
Jars, per dozen	0 6 0	0 7 0
DRUGS, ETC.		
Tartaric acid, per lb	0 1 0	0 1 6
Sulphuric ditto	0 0 2	0 0 3
Bi-carbonate soda, per cwt.	0 16 0	0 18 0
Cream tartar, per lb.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Liquorice, ditto	0 1 0	0 1 3
Saltpetre, English	0 0 6	0 0 7
Soda ash, per ton	18 0 0	20 0 0
Castor oil, in bulk, per lb.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto, in half-pints, per dozen	0 7 6	0 8 6
CORDAGE.		
Coir, in sizes, per ton	45 0 0	47 10 0
English, ditto	60 0 0	65 0 0
Manila, ditto	60 0 0	65 0 0
Woollashing, ditto	30 0 0	50 0 0
Seaming twine, per lb.	0 1 0	0 1
CANVAS, ETC.		
Best Navy, No. 1 to 6, yards	0 0 10	0 1 0
Three-bushel bags, 3lb, per dozen	0 16 0	0 18 0
Gunny, ditto	0 6 0	0 7 0
Woolpacks, 10lb, each	0 4 0	0 4 6
Woolbagging, per yard	0 0 5	0 0 7
METALS.		
Scotch pig iron, Nos. 1, 2, per ton	5 0 0	6 0 0
Iron bars, in sizes, per ton	12 0 0	13 0 0
Ditto plates, per ton	16 0 0	18 0 0
Ditto sheets, ditto	71 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto hoops, ditto	16 0 0	18 0 0
Ditto galvanized, ditto	32 0 0	35 0 0
Copper sheathing plates, per lb.	0 1 6	0 1 7
Sheathing metal, per lb.	0 1 4	0 1 5
Lead pipe, per ton	32 0 0	34 0 0
Sheet lead, ditto	28 0 0	32 0 0
Ditto zinc, ditto	40 0 0	45 0 0
Block tin, per lb.	0 1 4	0 1 6
Plates charcoal, assorted, box	2 10 0	2 15 0
BUILDING MATERIALS.		
Bricks, 9 x 3 x 4½, per 1000	3 10 0	4 0 0
Ladies' slates	7 0 0	9 0 0
Countess ditto 20 x 10	10 0 0	11 0 0
Duchess ditto	14 0 0	15 0 0
Deals, Baltic, 9 x 3, per foot run	0 0 5	0 0 7
Boards, per foot sup.	0 0 3	0 0 4
Hardwood, per 100 feet sup.	1 5 0	1 10 0
Cement, per barrel	0 12 0	1 0 0
Window glass, per 100 feet	0 15 0	1 0 0

TABLE OF CUSTOMS' DUTIES

Payable on the following articles imported into Sydney, from all countries and under any flag.

Article	s. d.	Article	s. d.
Tea, per lb.	0 3	Whisky and rum, ditto	7 0
Coffee, per lb.	0 2	Liqueurs, cordials, & brandied fruits, ditto	10 0
Sugar, raw, per cwt	5 0	Perfumed spirits, ditto	7 0
Ditto, refined, per cwt	8 8	Colonial ditto from sugar	6 5
Molasses, ditto, per cwt	3 4	Ditto ditto grain	7 0
Chicory, per lb.	0 2	Tobacco, per lb.	2 0
Beer, in wood, per gallon	0 1	Cigars, per lb.	3 0
Ditto, in bottle, per gallon	0 2	Snuff, per lb.	2 0
Wine, not more than 25 per cent. alcohol	2 0	DRAWBACKS.	
		On refined sugar, 6s. 8d. per cwt.	
Brandy and gin, Sykes' proof, ditto	10 0	On bastard ditto, 5s. per cwt.	

ALL OTHER IMPORTS ARE FREE.

TEA, coffee, sugar, molasses, chicory, wine and beer, are sold duty paid.
SPIRITS, tobacco, cigars, and snuff, are quoted in bond.
IMPORTS are usually sold at credits averaging four months.
EXPORTS for net cash.
Gold pays an export duty of 2s. 6d. per ounce.

THE WOOLLEN TRADE OF LEEDS.—The markets have again been well attended, and the amount of business transacted has been considerable, altogether in light goods. In the warehouses, also, there is more activity than usual for the time of the year. Several middle class buyers have made fair parcels, and there is a good inquiry for novelties. Fancy colours and mixtures seem likely to take the lead. Manufacturers are very full of work, and receive fresh orders as fast as they complete those on hand. In the wool trade there is no special feature to note. Prices are firm, with a tendency to advance, and the demand is steady. As we stated last week, the quantity to be brought forward at the February sales will be extremely small—probably not more than 26,000 or 28,000 against 48,000 of last year. We must therefore expect unsettled and excited markets, and extravagant rates, at least for a time. This is a disagreeable prospect both as regards the more immediate, and the ultimate, results. But against this must be placed the fact that the new clip, owing to the abundant rains, will be in first-rate condition, as the fleeces are unusually full and well fed.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

INCREASE IN THE CAPITAL OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.—The question of increasing the capital of the Bank of France, which has for some time past been on the tapis, is, according to all accounts, on the eve of solution by the Government. It is expected that an increase will be ordered, though the directors and shareholders of the bank are not over anxious for it, seeing that it would probably diminish the revenue from shares; but the Government evidently must consult the public convenience before private interest, and the public convenience undoubtedly demands an increase of banking facilities; besides, the dividends on bank shares have for some time past been so very high, that the recipients thereof can well afford to submit to a slight reduction. It is said that the Government has actually received a formal demand from a noted company, headed by a very enterprising capitalist, for the privilege of the bank on the expiration of the charter, which takes place in a few years; and that this company has offered not only to accept the privilege on much more onerous conditions than the present holders of it fulfil, but to pay into the Treasury at once 100,000,000 francs (£4,000,000) for it!—*Economist.*

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. JAMES BLOODSWORTH are invited to attend his funeral, to move from his late residence, O'Connell-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker. Hunter-street, April 17, 1857.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. CHRISTOPHER SAMUEL WALTON are hereby respectfully informed that the funeral of his departed wife ELLEN ELIZABETH, will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely; the procession to move from her late residence, Paddington. J. and C. BEAVER, 77, Castlereagh-street, undertakers. April 17, 1857.

PROTECTION.—The committee and friends of protection will meet at the Polytechnic THIS NIGHT, at half-past 7 o'clock.

BRITISH WORKMAN AND BAND OF HOPE REVIEW.—A regular monthly supply of the above useful publication is received by the undersigned. Parties supplied at the following prices:—British Workman, 1s., dozen copies. Band of Hope, 6d., dozen copies. They are retailed at a small additional charge. GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, Victoria Bazaar, 377, George-street.

£2 REWARD.—Strayed from the Dogtrap, near Parramatta, a grey mare, well bred, switch tail, stands about 15 hands high, branded on the shoulder B with ⌒, and on the neck No. 7; she is supposed to have gone in the direction of Irishtown. Any person giving information as will lead to her recovery will receive the above reward. S. BARBER, Parramatta. April 16th, 1857.

NOTICE.—If ALEXANDER ABEL does not call and pay for his lodgings, together with the bedding he has damaged, his property will be sold one week from this date. CHARLES COLE, Woolloomooloo. April 17th, 1857.

BRADSHAW'S RAILWAY PRINTING OFFICE, 6 and 8, Church-hill.

D. VENTEMAN'S Brisbane Water Timber Yard, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

DALTON'S PORTRAITS.—Mr. DALTON'S new Photographic Rooms are now open. 243, George-street, next door to his late establishment.

H. H. NEWMAN, Auctioneer, and General Agent, 3, Barrack-street. (Postal address, box 200, General Post Office.)

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842). No. 183, George-street, near EMPIRE Office.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, 19, O'Connell-street, may be consulted daily.

MESSRS. ABRAHAMS, MYERS, and COMPANY beg to inform their customers that their place of business will be closed on the following days—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 9th and 10th, and WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 15th and 16th April. N.B.—No business transacted on SATURDAY.

MR. W. PRITCHARD, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Union Wharf. Regular Produce Sale every Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. All kinds of auction sales and commissions executed with promptness.

OLIVER STAINES, Labour Agent. Mrs. STAINES, Female Office for Servants, King-street.

P. J. COHEN (late of the A. S. N. Company), Custom-house Agent and General Commission Agent. Offices: Circular Quay, and 7, Jamison-street.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.—T. MARTIN, Wine and Spirit Merchant, from 1, Church-hill, to 219, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street, where the business is now carried on in the name of MARTIN and HILL.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS and others.—Notice.—ABRAHAMS, MYERS, and PHILLIPS, Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 464, Brickfield-hill, opposite the Woolpack Inn.

JOINER and ECKARDT, Tailors and Habit Makers, 200, George-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.

THE JUPON BALLONE SKIRT.—3 cases of the above very fashionable petticoats, are opened THIS DAY. FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Victoria House, 122, and 124, Pitt-street, and 291, and 293, George-street.

LADIES' DAUPHINE FRENCH KID GLOVES.—2 cases just opened, in white, black, and light and dark fancy colours. FARMER WILLIAMS, and GILES, Victoria House, Pitt and George streets.

ETHEREDGE, in the Haymarket, is selling French twills, finest quality, all colours, 9½d. yard.

ETHEREDGE, in the Haymarket, is selling the cheapest lot of printed cashmere dresses in Sydney.

ETHEREDGE'S Cashmere Dresses, at 4s. 11d. for 12 yards, beautiful patterns, are perfect bargains.

ETHEREDGE is selling Brocaded Satarah Cloths at 5s. 11d. the full dress.

ETHEREDGE, in the Haymarket, is selling good yard-wide calico at 3d.

ETHEREDGE, in the Haymarket, is selling good large white counterpanes at 4s. 6d.

BOOTS, SHOES, and CLOTHING, at the HALL of COMMERCE, South Head Road.—The public is offered these essentials retail, at wholesale prices:—

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' superior well finished cashmere boots, 6s. 6d. per pair
Ditto, very best, 8s. ditto
Ditto very best elastic side ditto, 9s. 6d. ditto
Ladies' best cloth double soled heeled ditto, 9s. 6d. ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto elastic sides, 10s. 6d. ditto
Ditto ditto bronze red shoes, 5s. ditto
Ditto ditto patent calf ditto, 5s 6d. ditto
Ditto ditto Victoria shoes ditto, 6s. 6d. ditto
Infants', girls, and maids' ditto, cheap in proportion.

MEN'S GOODS.

Gentlemen's best stout wellingtons, 16s. 6d. per pair
Ditto ditto half wellingtons, 15s. 6d. ditto
Ditto elastic side kid top boots, 17s. 6d. ditto
Men's bluchers recommended for durability, 9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. ditto
Youths' and boys' bluchers, ditto, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. ditto
Boys' shoes, oxonians, wellingtons, alberts, and every other description, at equally reduced rates.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

Gentlemen's waistcoats, for dress and out door wear; gentlemen's frock and dress coats, gentlemen's trousers, overcoats, shirts, hats.

Young Gentlemen's clothing of the newest style, consisting of coats, jackets, trousers, &c.

Those who require really good and cheap articles of dress should either call or send to the HALL of COMMERCE, South Head Road, near Lyons'-terrace.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED with choice Wines, Spirits, &c. WATSON and COMBES, Royal Hotel Cellars.

FOR SALE, ex Omar Pasha, 100 casks of best Cement. Apply Mr. Randle's Office, Bligh-street.

FOR SALE, a strong second-hand Gig, price £10; also, Set Harness. Apply 14, South Head Road.

260 CASES Lowndes' Old Tom, white bottles, 1 dozen each. TRICKETT and DOUGLASS.

LIVERPOOL RACE BALL.—White kid gloves, 2s. 6d. E. J. SCRIVENER'S, new buildings, George-street.

RACE BALL.—Gent's dress ties, just opened, at E. J. SCRIVENER'S, new buildings, George-street.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS and BLACKSMITHS.—For immediate disposal, on liberal terms, by sale or lease, a Site for a Water Mill; together with 50 acres of arable land, near the township of Gloucester, and thirty-two miles distant from Stroud. A. A. Company's Office, 152, George-street, Sydney. ARTHUR HODGSON.

BURGIS and BOWES' Property List for FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1857.—To LET for 3 years, one of the most complete and comfortable Mansions for a man of means now on the list. This charming property is situated about 6 miles from Sydney, and can be approached by rail or road. It consists of a charming dwelling house and offices, splendid garden, orchard, and 16 acres of fine land, all enclosed. Cards to view and terms may be had at the Office.

Lot 263—Allotment at Burwood, near the Station, 20s. per foot.
Ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 16s. per foot.
Ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 12s. 6d. per foot.
Ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 10s. per foot.
10½ Acres of Land, Middle Harbour, at £7 per acre.
24 Acres, Lane Cove, at 50s. per acre.
25 Acres, Mosquito Island, Newcastle, at £6 per acre.
Farms, rent free, at Illawarra.
House and Grounds at Petersham, to LET for a term; suitable for a gentleman and family, with good paddock adjoining the house. £150.
BURGIS and BOWES, auctioneers, land and estate agents, 284, George-street.

TO BE SOLD, on FRIDAY next, 17th instant, Four Horses, warranted stanch to harness, with dray and harness complete. SAMUEL DALE, Nelson Hotel, Haymarket.

A GENTLEMAN can be suited with Board and Residence at Miss WHITE'S, No. 66, Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS.—Wanted, a large Unfurnished Room, with stabling, for lady and gentleman, within seven miles of Sydney. Address Box 153, Post Office.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for Two respectable Men; terms, one guinea per week. 67, Gloucester-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Families and Gentlemen. 37, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

BALMAIN.—Board and Residence for a Gentleman in a respectable family. Address J. S., Post Office.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.—To LET, a detached verandah Cottage, containing 9 rooms, kitchen, &c., suitable for a respectable family, nearly opposite the Cockatoo Inn. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. E. BENNETT, 17, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. JOHN WISEMAN'S, No. 1, Jamison-street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, for Two respectable Young Men. 174, Elizabeth-street, three doors from Bathurst-street.

COTTAGE, Furnished, containing sitting-room, two bedrooms, and kitchen, wanted. Good references given and required. This side of the water preferred. Apply to Mr. OLIVER STAINES, King-street.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGES to LET, taxes paid and water laid on. Whittell's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE or FARM to LET, six miles from Sydney, consisting of about 80 acres of good arable and pasture land, cleared and fenced-in paddocks, 30 acres bush, 2 acres vineyard, and large kitchen garden. The house comprises seven rooms, and suited to a family of respectability; the outbuildings are extensive, consisting of kitchen, servants' rooms, good dairy, six stall stable, cart and carriage sheds, hay, cow, and poultry house, good pig yard and range of styes. There is also a well and two good ponds of water. Address Box, 96, Post Office.

EXTENSIVE STORE to LET, next to Haege and Prell's, Circular Quay. Apply to BOWES and BURGIS.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, suitable for a Lady and Gentleman, or Two Gentlemen, in a healthy and delightful situation, at Darlinghurst, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address H. C. S. HERALD Office.

NORTH SHORE.—To be LET or SOLD, a large Iron House, now the residence of C. Riley, Esq., containing nine rooms, closets, kitchen, outhouses, cellars, bathing house, boat harbour, and other conveniences. The house faces the harbour, and is close to the Steam Ferry plying between the North Shore and the Circular Wharf. Application to be made to Mr. W. M. CLARKE, Wentworth-place; or on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET, in Harrington-street and Lyon's-buildings, George-street. Apply to Mr. DOUGLAS, Mort's-buildings.

STORAGE.—Storage for free goods. SCOTT and JOLLY'S Stores, Circular Quay.

ST. KILDA HOUSE.—Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen, 15, Woolloomooloo-street.

ST. LEONARD'S, North Shore.—To LET, The Lodge, immediate possession; rent, £130 per annum. Apply to Captain SCOTT, Cumberland-place.

TO LET, at Hunter's Hill, facing Lane Cove, a new Cottage of seven rooms, with large verandah, garden, &c. Rent, 30s. per week. Apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

TO LET, a House, consisting of six rooms, and detached kitchen, being No. 4, Jamison-street. For particulars apply to JOHN ROBERTSON, 158, George-street.

TO LET, furnished, a comfortable Sitting-room and Bedroom, James-st, opposite National School, Redfern.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—To LET, the Offices recently known as the Sydney Railway Company's, situate in Elizabeth-street North, between those occupied respectively by Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker, and Mr. Broadhurst. For further particulars apply to DANIEL EGAN'S stores, George-street.

TO LET, a Commodious Family Residence, in Castlereagh-street North, next to the Club-house, containing nine rooms, and in every way suited for a respectable family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a three-storied House, seven rooms and kitchen; hall, and balcony, good yard, and water. For particulars apply to W. HARMER, No. 1, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, Windmill, Paddock, and Cottage, in Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo, adjoining the residence of the Hon. S. A. Donaldson, Esq.

The windmill is in complete order, and fit for a large grinding trade, with a small tenement of four rooms and outbuilding for the residence of the miller; attached is a paddock of about half an acre.

The cottage in Macleay-street has small garden and outhouses detached: contains four rooms and closed verandah, and is suitable for a respectable tenant.

These properties will be let either together or separately. Apply to Mr. GRAHAM, Messrs. Donaldson and Co's, No 3, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, Ariel Cottage, George-street, Redfern, containing six rooms; with detached kitchen, and large room, formerly used as a schoolroom; also extensive back premises. The whole of the buildings are in thorough repair. For particulars apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

TO LET. Small Farm, 10 acres, at Burwood. H. R. WEBB, 6, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the premises No. 344, Kent-street South. The dwelling-house contains seven rooms and pantry; a good detached kitchen, and capital cool and dry cellar; there is also a separate high and dry Store. The yard is extensive and securely enclosed with a large shed on one side. From the central position of the above premises, they would be admirably adapted for a lemonade or ginger beer brewer. Water laid on in the cellar. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a Front Room, as an office, or a Room, furnished. Apply at No. 31, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, a House in Clarence-street. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S Office, Bligh-street.

TO LET, Offices, at 3, King-street. Apply to TEALE and GARRETT, solicitors.

TO LET, first-class Stores in Wynyard-lane. Apply to E. J. SCRIVENER, New Buildings.

TO LET, Two Houses at Camperdown, containing each six rooms, formerly occupied by Mr. Long. A low rent will be taken from a respectable tenant. Apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf, Windmill-street.

TO LET, at Petersham, a Six-roomed Cottage, with six acres of excellent garden ground. Rent very moderate. Apply to Mr. KING, Spread Eagle Inn, Pitt-street; or to Mr. H. VAUGHAN, agent, King-street.

TO LET, the Old Assembly Rooms, King-street, opposite the Court House, any night in the week except Wednesday, for any public purposes. Apply at the Shop, corner Phillip-street.

TO LET, in a private house, 43, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, a Furnished Bedroom, with or without board.

TO LET, Craignethan House, Neutral Bay. This is a superior family residence, close to the water, with large garden, paddocks, stable, &c. Rent, moderate. Apply to MORT and CO.; or to F. C. LAMOTTE.

TO LET, that splendid Residence, Kencora-place, within twenty yards of the Dry Dock steam ferry, Waterview Bay, Balmain. The house contains five rooms and a spacious kitchen; together with an excellent garden, substantially enclosed and stocked with the choicest of fruit trees. Apply to PATRICK HUGH O'BRIEN, on the premises; or to Mr. VALE, at the Balmain Inn, Darling-street.

WATSON'S BAY.—The Marine Hotel is open, with good accommodations and moderate charges.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of subscribing to the HERALD can be supplied by the following recognised NEWS' AGENTS, who are authorised to give their own receipts for payments:—

Messrs. Perdriau and Co.	...	Balmain
Mr T. Lusty	...	Brickfield-hill.
F. Larter	...	South Head Road
C. Fallick	...	Newtown
F. Maclean	...	Rushcutter's Bay.
Thomas Harmer	...	Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt Town.
R. Mason	...	Parramatta
E. Goerts	...	Liverpool
Thomas Fisher	...	Campbelltown
George Pope	...	Kissing Point, Ryde
A. Dodds	...	East Maitland
R. Blair	...	West Maitland
John Wisdom	...	Morpeth
E. Doherty	...	Raymond Terrace
C. Cottrell	...	Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's
F. Codner	...	Petersham
P. M'Grath	...	Longbottom, Concord, &c.
James Dole	...	Camperdown
W. Davey	...	North Shore
Peter Munro	...	No 25, Woolloomooloo-st.
John Airs	...	Clyde-street Miller's Point.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	...	...	...	One shilling.
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Eight ditto	...	...	...	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum, in advance.

⁂ All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

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